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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 12. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.
Contested Elections
BILLS PASSED FINALLY.
Important Insurance Bill.
THE MILITARY AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1871.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE ON DIVORCES.

The Speaker announced as the Committee on Divorces, Messrs. Randall, Duncan, Albright, Rutan and Henzey.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr DAVIS, providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies and for the licensing of foreign insurance companies—a voluminous general bill, covering seventy pages of manuscript, and dividing the insurance companies into six classes:

First—Fire insurance, marine insurance, and fire and marine.

Second—Life annuity and trust companies.

Third—Health and accident companies.

Fourth—Fidelity and safe deposit companies.

Fifth—Plate glass and steam boiler insurance companies.

Sixth—Live stock thief detecting companies.

Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

By Mr ANDERSON—Authorizing one per cent. tax in McKeesport for borough purposes, and extending the powers of the City Superintendent of the Common Schools of Pittsburgh to Birmingham.

By Mr. RUTAN—Divorcing Enoch and Mary M. Fowler.

By Mr. PRICOBE—A joint resolution concerning the State Military Agency at Washington city, removing the custody of documents to the office of the Adjutant General.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution referring the petition in the Lindall-Dechert contested election case to a committee of five Senators, with instructions to report thereon on Monday next.

MR. WHITE OPPOSED.

Mr. WHITE opposed it in a lengthy speech urging the illegality of the proceeding. The first duty was to draw a committee to try the case. The object of the Democracy was to obviate the solemnity of a close and binding oath administered to the contested election committee.

MR. BUCKALEW'S ANSWER.

Mr. BUCKALEW answered at great length, citing a number of authorities for this proceeding. In 1864, the same thing was done in the case of Governor Curtin. The Select Committee in this case reported the petition of the contestant as not being in due legal form, and no committee was drawn. This inquiry was regular and proper. He was informed that several Senators were not satisfied. This petition was in due form. He cited the action of the House yesterday, where a petition was declared not conforming, be to law without even a reference to the committee for examination.

A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. OLMSTEAD urged that in the Chapman case quoted by Senator Buckalew there was no certificate whatever of the qualification of the petitioners. In this case there could be no doubt about the accuracy of the certificate. If this resolution passed it would establish a precedent disastrous to the object and purpose of the act of Assembly for the prevention of seating by party majorities to prevent the contests of seats fraudulently obtained. Every body on this floor knew that if this Committee was appointed, no contested election Committee would even be drawn in the case, and further, that no other Committee would ever be drawn. If the majority were disposed to prevent, a precedent would cut both ways.

Mr. PURMAN urged the absurdity of the withdrawing of the Committee. If there was no cause.

Mr. WHITE contended that the Committee might occupy so much time that the complainant would have no time whatever to amend the petition if technically wrong in any respect.

Mr. BUCKALEW said his opinion was, that one of the petitioners, R. T. Dill, never signed the petition.

Mr. WHITE raised a question that in calling the yeas and nays, Mr. Dechert had no right to vote on the resolution, and quoted the case of R. J. Stockton, in the United States Senate, in which Senate, the deceased, Mr. Stockton had no right to vote.

He moved that Dechert's name be omitted from the call.

The Speaker said he had no right to rule on the question pertaining to the right of the Senator on the floor to vote.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the resolution by increasing the number to 7. Accepted.

Mr. BUMBA moved to amend by requiring the Committee to report before twelve o'clock on Monday.

The resolution thus passed by a party vote 17 to 16.

Speaker WALLACE appointed on said Committee Messrs. Buckalew, Petrikin, Dill, Parman, Davis, Graham, and Kerr, five Democrats and two Republicans.

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer a part of the Governor's message treating of the subject of military interference at elections to the Committee on elections. Adopted.

A message from the Governor was read transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War complaining of the undue interference to the Erie Marine Hospital improvements, made and contemplated, by the United States engineers in the harbor of Erie. The Governor recommended an examination of the matter and a co-operation with the United States Government. Adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT OVER OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution to adjourn to-day until Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to amend, by substituting three P. M.

Disagreed to by a party vote, the Democrats voting no.

Mr. Davis' resolution carried.

HOUSE.

A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE AND ITS DECISION.

The contested election case of Lamon, Rep., occupied all the day.

Mr. REICHERT moved a reconsideration of the resolution agreeing to draw a Committee.

Carried by a party vote, all Republicans voting aye except Rhon, Warren and White.

The Speaker then decided the certificate attached to the petition not conformable to law.

The Democrats appealed and the Republican majority sustained the Speaker's decision.

The Speaker announced Mann, White, Reinoehl, Coray, Miller, Prizer, Meek, Skinner and McGowan as an appointed Committee on Constitutional Reform.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill from the Senate, to locate the Allegheny sewerage books, passed.

Also, the Ohio River Obstruction Resolution.

Adjourned till Monday night

SAN FRANCISCO.
Dion Boucicault Shoots and Severely Wounds Fredrick Dorr.
Dorr Commits Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—Dion beat Dorry on the 125th inning, 500 against 458.

G. H. Ford, of Chicago, who was appointed Judge of Wyoming Territory, by President Johnson, is supposed to have committed suicide at Virginia City, Nevada. It is said he ate that he intended to drown himself. He was seen walking on the wharf yesterday morning, which is the last known of him, and stated that his family were on their way from the East.

The new steam ferry steamer Thoroughfare is expected to be able to commence trips across the bay by the arrival of the next steamer. The cars cannot as yet be ferried by a sale of a thousand to fifteen hundred tons dry freight.

The Pacific mail and Chicago railroad to be 30 or 30 days, New York 37 to 40, England 30.

An Injunction Granted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEAVENWORTH, January 13.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, this morning granted a perpetual injunction restraining the collection of Leavenworth from the further interruption of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railroad, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, and pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK.
The San Domingo Expedition—The Cadet Troubles at West Point—Raid on Distilleries Continued—The Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 13, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO EXPEDITION.

Contrary to expectations, the frigate Tennessee was not ready yesterday to leave the Brooklyn navy yard to proceed to anchorage off the battery to take on board her powder.

HER INSPECTION.

In the afternoon, however, the official board and officers inspected the frigate thoughout, and pronounced her, in every way, properly fitted out and equipped for sea.

THE TIME REQUIRED.

It will require six or eight days for the Tennessee to sail from New York to Samana Bay, under favorable circumstances.

WHEN SHE WILL SAIL.

It is stated that the ship will sail from this port with the Commissioners on Monday next, and will make straight wake for the Island.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Are expected from Washington, on Sunday morning, and will be on board the Tennessee before two o'clock in the afternoon. The ship will undoubtedly drop down to anchorage off Ellis Island to-day, to take her powder on board. Yesterday the powder boat was unable to reach the stand in consequence of the masses of ice surrounding it. Another effort will be made this morning with tugs, &c. A swarm of civilians are to accompany the commissioners in various capacities.

WEST POINT NEWS.

A special from West Point says: The proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Cadet Smith have been sent to the authorities at Washington, and while reticence is the rule in regard to the probable verdict, it is fully evident that the general prognostication tends to either expulsion or suspension.

OTHER CADETS.

Cadet Barnes, one of the victims of the recent first-class outrage, has resigned his cadetship and made his final exit from here. Cadets Fleckinger and Baird are still attending to their class examinations. They are excommunicated as effectually as their colored brother, Smith, from all communion and fellowship with their comrades. Their resignations have been forwarded to Washington, and their friends have gone there to intercede for them.

STOKES AT LARGE.

E. S. Stokes is now out on bail, and is determined to vindicate himself against the charges of fraud preferred against him, and has employed council. He has prepared affidavits to show that the whole affair is a malicious prosecution on the part of Mr. Fisk, on account of Stokes' misconstrued friendship for Mrs. Mansfield. Stokes asserts that propositions were made to him to settle the case, but he sternly refuses, and he announces his intention of giving his prosecutors the full benefit of the law.

WATER FOR JERSEY CITY.

It will be some days, if not, a whole week before water can again be supplied to Jersey City. Yesterday and yesterday last it was in place by which it is intended to raise the massive iron pipe to its position on a pedestal forty-three feet high. The pipe is twenty-five feet, and is one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and it must be raised in a single piece. It will be placed in position for hoisting, and to-morrow the work of raising it will begin. Those engaged in the work express confidence that it cannot be completed before the middle of next week.

INDIVIDUAL LOSSES IN TIME OF WAR.

The Board of Underwriters held a meeting to-day, and agreed to the necessity of urging measures to be taken at the present Congress to realize that the American people wish their representatives to pass the Alabama claims bill, and that in the House, making individual losses to citizens in time of war a national matter.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEO. HOLLAND.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The following invitation is addressed to the Managers and Theatrical Professions of the United States, with the object of worthily honoring the memory, and aiding the family, of the late George Holland, who, in his long and honorable career as actor, manager, and author, appeared in all the principal cities in this country. All the theatres in the United States are invited to tender a complimentary testimonial in New York, by a simultaneous performance, on Thursday afternoon, January 19th. All the New York theatres will take in the performance on that day. Will you? Signed, Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth, J. Jefferson, Dion Boucicault, and the Manager of Daly's Theater, New York. Pledges have been received from Baltimore and Boston; they will take the last train to-night.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LANAHAN.

The Book Committee of the M. E. Church who are investigating the charges against Dr. Lanahan, met again this afternoon. The question of admitting reporters to its session was fully discussed and the motion was finally put to admit them.

The following are the names of the members of the Court present: Rev. Cyrus Brooks, D.D., Pres., Mass.; Rev. Thomas Hyde, Rev. J. S. Bingham, Black River Conference, Rev. H. Bannister, Wisconsin Conference, Rev. J. Vaughn, Rev. A. Vanclve, New York Conference, Rev. F. Blades, Detroit Conference, Rev. Jas. Pike, New Hampshire Conference, Rev. G. W. Woodruff, New York East Conference, Rev. H. Slicer, Baltimore Conference, Rev. J. Irwin, Central New York Conference, Rev. S. W. Matting, Genesee Conference, Rev. F. Kennedy, Northern Ohio Conference, Rev. J. Rothweiler, Central German Conference, Rev. R. Wilson, Rock River Conference, Rev. Dr. Hoss, Rev. J. H. Moore, of the Illinois Conference, was the only absent member.

The Court proceeded to open with a few remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Brooks, who counselled the members to proceed with the investigation in a legal manner, and to bring carefully into consideration the impressiveness of the charges against the defendant.

The following gentlemen are announced as counsel for Rev. Dr. Lanahan: Judge Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Buckley, A. J. Vanderpool, Dr. Hoss, Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Baltimore. Caldwell Wright and Mr. Elliot of the prosecution was represented by E. S. Fancher and General Spencer, and by legal counsel, Judge Pruyn, ex-Presiding elder of New York conference, and Rev. George L. Taylor, clerical counsel.

The following order of procedure was then adopted for the guidance of members:

Count First—That the gentlemen making charges against the Rev. Dr. Lanahan are requested to present testimony in the following order: Papers and specifications assigned and published.

Second—Any person testifying may call to his assistance any minister or layman to corroborate his testimony.

Third—That the Rev. Dr. Lanahan be allowed to reply to such charges.

Fourth—That Rev. Dr. Lanahan be allowed the same privilege of calling upon ministers and laymen as is granted to the prosecution.

Fifth—That witnesses interrogated shall, when necessary, be cross-examined, and also that but one witness be allowed in the room at a time.

On motion, the several charges and specifications made against the Rev. Dr. Lanahan were then read.

Rev. Mr. Pike said that Mr. Lanahan had been suspended on these charges, and was now summoned to appear before this court to answer them. He is willing to be tried, and it would be an injustice to eliminate a single item.

Rev. Geo. Bliting thought that the indictments should be read at 11 a.m. in advance of to 10. Upper Road—1,500 at $4 05; 4,000 at $4.60; gravity 41½c; Oil City regardless $4.15; gravity, 1,000 at $4.20. Closed quiet but firm.

After remarks by R. F. Rollins and others, a motion to take a recess until three o'clock P. M. was put and carried.

At five o'clock the Court reassembled.

Rev. Mr. Buckley, counsel for the defendant, read a letter from George Taylor, of Flushing, L. I., one of the signers of the accusations, stating that he signed the charges without a correct knowledge of what they contained, because he had been asked.

Mr. Buckley asked if the body of accusers were called together and examined there would not be found a majority who, like Mr. Taylor, signed without knowing the purport and manner in which the signatures had been obtained. The counsel closed by requesting the accusers to be summoned before the Court.

Dr. Slicer supported Mr. Buckley's request.

Rev. J. F. Kennedy thought the question of no particular importance and Rev. Mr. Held said the court individually made inquiries before accusers and all were in good standing.

Dr. Buckley insisted that the knowledge being obtained in such a manner as was insufficient and demanded the defendant be placed face to face with his accusers.

A point of order was here raised and sustained by the chair, that after a formal presentation being made and an answer submitted, that such preliminary arguments were out of order.

The chair was sustained on an appeal and Mr. Buckley's request was entered on the minutes.

The investigation then commenced, and E. L. Fancher opened for the prosecution, stating that the charge that frauds had been committed in the Book Concern amounting to one million dollars was never denied by Lanahan, although he was requested to do so, and the credit of the institution was permitted to suffer. Lanahan was charged by the prosecution with continued misconduct in setting afloat stories of fraud and saying the Bishops of the church approved of his course.

Mr. Buckley, for the defence, renewed his request to have the witnesses present.

A discussion followed which resulted in the adoption of the resolution that the proper time for having counsel for preferring such that it should not be granted.

The Court then adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONTINUED.

The raid on the illicit whisky distilleries in Brooklyn is continued to-day. General Vodges commands the detachment of troops. There is no symptoms of opposition to the soldiers.

THE STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA.

The steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool, has arrived.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

41ST CONGRESS.
(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1871.

SENATE.

PORTER'S NOMINATION.

The Senate went into executive session at one o'clock to consider Porter's nomination.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a communication from the committees representing the Pennsylvania Legislature, Common Council and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, giving reasons why the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence should be held at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1876. Referred to to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD EXPOSURE.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts as well as disbursements of the government for any fiscal year since that ending June 6, have been published as required by the Constitution and Laws, and if not, why not.

OBJECTED TO.

Mr. SHERMAN objected at present, to the consideration of the resolution when it was laid over.

A JOINT OCEAN CABLE COMPANY.

On motion, Mr. Williams of the Senate, took up the House resolution for a joint ocean cable.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

Mr. BAYARD said, after the passage of the resolution last session, he supposed it was settled, he would not say in an underhand way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation and fair discussion essential to the dignity of the public business. He was unwilling to consider hastily a resolution which had been slipped through the last session of Congress. He preferred to wait for some legitimate expression of the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. WILSON remarked that the ocean cable enterprises were given encouragement, therefore he would not be disposed to act hastily on the subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS was satisfied the House would not reconsider its action, but after what had been said he would not press the matter.

The Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

THE SENATE BILL.

The Senate bill was passed authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds to five hundred million dollars, with an amendment that the total amount of issue shall not be increased.

THE FUNDING OF BONDS BILL.

Mr. HOOPER from the Committee of Ways and Means reported back to the House the bill authorizing an increase of five per cent in the funding of bonds to $500,000,000, interest payable quarterly, and the amendments thereto, for the payment of the interest quarterly to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of funding bonds shall not be increased.

These amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

THE SALARIES OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to establish the salaries of the officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to the Committee on appropriations.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE made a long report on the memorial of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, accompanied by a resolution declaring that women have the right to suffrage under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, but that it should be left to the committee. General Butler and Mr. Loughridge being the only two who voted in favor of it.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then at 1 o'clock went into Committee of the whole with Mr. Hale in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation for the department of Agriculture and education, gave rise to a protracted discussion in respect of education.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. HOAR declared that there were more ignorant people to-day in the District of Columbia than in the whole kingdom of Sweden, and that out of the appropriation of $50,000 persons in the territories which were under the jurisdiction of Congress, there were only 40,000 children educated in the school's.

Mr. GARFIELD referred to the prison statistics, showing that 98 per cent. of the criminals had learned no trade or handicraft, and that 24 per cent. of them had not learned to read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought that if the argument was worth anything it would justify the establishment by Congress of a department for mechanics rather than a Bureau of Education.

Mr. COX moved to strike out the whole paragraph relating to the Bureau of Education, and remarked that he was coming into power which would regulate that Bureau by abolishing it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said that although his State could derive no benefit from a Bureau of Education, he would vote to sustain that Bureau for the benefit of the States which had no system of Common School Education.

REJECTED.

Mr. COX'S motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

Without going further on the bill the Committee rose.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill providing for a commission to audit all claims for damage by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia with their tenders, and for issuing bonds of the United States for the payment thereof.

THE COLORED CADETS.

Mr. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the cadet Smith at the West Point Military Academy from being ill-treated and persecuted by the cadet battalion.

Mr. RANDALL—Let him behave himself.

Mr. CONNER objected.

The House at half-past four adjourned till to-morrow.

SYRACUSE.
Re-arrest of Breed, Alias Chittenden, on a Charge of Forgery.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 13—Arthur X. Breed, *alias* Chittenden, who was arrested in this city, Monday last, by officer Staffords on suspicion of being the assasin of Halpine, the Express Messenger, and who was discharged, was re-arrested to-day at the Globe Hotel by Chief of Police Davidson, on a charge of forging a draft for $30,000 on Folger & Co., New Orleans.

Breed, it is alleged, forged the name of Dewitt C. Little John as endorser, and purchased of Judge Law, a Midland Railroad director, a Midland Railroad bond for $2,200, receiving a check for the remainder. This check he certified, and then purchased a diamond pin worth $300, receiving the difference in cash.

Glove Schooner Wrecked.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 13.—The schooner Wanderer, bound to Guadelupa was totally lost on Colorado Reefs, on the north coast of Cuba, December 29. The captain and crew were saved. Wanderer was a slaver which brought a cargo of slaves to Savannah about 1856, and who were returned to Africa by the mash-of-war Niagara.

A Murder at Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Mike Kelly, an Irish man, was found dead near a disreputable negro house on Front street this morning. He had evidently been beaten and choked to death. Bill Carter and wife, keepers of the house, were arrested as his murderers.

Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The *Courier* reports the market at 31 as advance of 5 to 10c. Upper Road—1,500 at $4 05; 4,000 at $4.60; gravity 41½c; Oil City regardless $4.15; gravity, 1,000 at $4.20. Closed quiet but firm.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.
Promise of Peace!
GERMAN GUNS AT WORK!
Great Damage Done!
PARIS TO FALL SOON!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, January 12.—Dispatches from Paris dated 8th and 10th have been received, confirming the destructive fire of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of Luxembourg Gardens. The destruction of buildings in that neighborhood is everywhere visible, and the suburbs have been entirely destroyed by the enemy's fire.

IN RUINS.

The southwestern suburban part of the city is in ruins, and seems to be hopelessly given up to the range of the Prussian fire. The damage to the buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is very great, and when the dispatch left was still proceeding. The general impression was that neither life or property in this vicinity was safe.

DOING GOOD SERVICE.

The battery at Calamart is doing the Prussians good service, and the report that the accuracy of its fire was telling with great effect is already confirmed. Shells undoubtedly reach Place Du Concorde.

GENERAL BATTLE FOUGHT.

BORDEAUX, January 12.—A general battle was fought on the 11th under the walls of Mairs. The Germans attacked the French Army of the Loire along the whole line. General Jourezieberry, who commanded the right wing of the French, held his position on the right bank of the Huisne, and General Colombe, on the left and centre, fought desperately for six hours. The French maintained the most of their positions. The Prussian losses were 18,000 killed and wounded. The French loss is as yet unknown, but it is serious.

FIGHTING NEAR LEMANS.

VERSAILLES, January 12.—There was fighting near Lemans on Wednesday. The Germans captured the suburbs of Champagne and Chateau Arche with seven pieces of artillery. The number of prisoners taken the day before has swelled to 4,000.

DE CHANZY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

LONDON, January 13—2:30 A. M.—The army under Gen. De Chanzy was completely defeated near Lemans by the Second German army, commanded by the Prince Frederick Charles and Grand Duke Mecklenburg. The Germans occupied Lemans, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material, the French being pursued.

VON WERDER'S MOVEMENTS.

VERSAILLES, January 12.—In the east Gen. Von Werder, following up his victory over the battle of Villersexel, continued his movement on the left flank of the French, meeting no opposition. The Germans are pressing through Versailles on his way to his new command in the East.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

BERLIN, January 12.—The reinforcements now on the way to the German armies in France, and those in readiness to go, number 200,000 men, thus raising the German force to 1,500,000.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, January 13.—The London *Times* of this morning has the special:

Versailles, January 12, Evening.—The bombardment has been heavy up to this afternoon, and several fires were started in the western French lines. The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamarte and Mendon. A picket of Bavarians were surprised and captured in a sortie. The French have erected new batteries.

PARIS TO FALL BEFORE THE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH.

VERSAILLES, January 10.—The supply of ammunition will last for eighteen days from to-day, and a surrender is believed certain before then. Gen. Vinoy lately reviewed the troops outside of the walls. The soldiers all cried "Du pain" Vinoy replied "Aujourd'hui, courraire le chais vous conduirez au feu."

[Special to N. Y. World.]

PEACE PROMISED.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Brussels to-day says that peace negotiations are now pending. Terms which are to be discussed at the London conference.

THE FRENCH ENGAGED.

Gen. CHANZY, in the battles of the 10th and 11th had five corps engaged and 60,000 men reserved.

A great battle is reported to have taken place yesterday.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

ANOTHER COAL MINE DISASTER—TWENTY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, January 12.—The Very Reverend Hamilton Gibbard, Dean of Canterbury, died suddenly to-day, in his 61st year.

The Inmans have dispatched the steamer City of Brooklyn to the assistance of the City of Brooklyn.

Another explosion occurred in a colliery near New Castle-on-Tyne, Staffordshire; twenty persons were killed and injured.

The British foreign office has received telegraph dispatches from the Legation, dated Pekin, December 31.

They report that in the declaration aforesaid the measures of rebellion will not be accompanied by the constitution declaring that women have the right to suffrage under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, but was voted down by a large majority.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. THURMAN moved the previous question on the Committee's report.

Mr. COX moved to strike out the whole paragraph relating to the Bureau of Education, and remarked that he was coming into power which would regulate that Bureau by abolishing it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said that although his State could derive no benefit from a Bureau of Education, he would vote to sustain that Bureau for the benefit of the States which had no system of Common School Education.

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CHICAGO.
Singular Case of Suicide—Burning of an Eleganat School Building—A Brakeman Shot—A Press Entertainment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 13.—J. W. Howard, a teamster in the employ of the Fifield Bro's., Janesville, Wisconsin, committed suicide by hanging himself last night. His brother died a few weeks since, leaving him fourteen thousand dollars, which so affected him as to cause him to commit the deed.

Mr. JAMES KERR, Mass.) said that although his State could derive no benefit from a Bureau of Education, he would vote to sustain that Bureau for the benefit of the States which had no system of Common School Education.

REJECTED.

Mr. COX'S motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

Without going further on the bill the Committee rose.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill providing for a commission to audit all claims for damage by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia with their tenders, and for issuing bonds of the United States for the payment thereof.

THE COLORED CADETS.

Mr. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the cadet Smith at the West Point Military Academy from being ill-treated and persecuted by the cadet battalion.

Mr. RANDALL—Let him behave himself.

Mr. CONNER objected.

The House at half-past four adjourned till to-morrow.

SYRACUSE.
Re-arrest of Breed, Alias Chittenden, on a Charge of Forgery.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 13—Arthur X. Breed, *alias* Chittenden, who was arrested in this city, Monday last, by officer Staffords on suspicion of being the assasin of Halpine, the Express Messenger, and who was discharged, was re-arrested to-day at the Globe Hotel by Chief of Police Davidson, on a charge of forging a draft for $30,000 on Folger & Co., New Orleans.

Breed, it is alleged, forged the name of Dewitt C. Little John as endorser, and purchased of Judge Law, a Midland Railroad director, a Midland Railroad bond for $2,200, receiving a check for the remainder. This check he certified, and then purchased a diamond pin worth $300, receiving the difference in cash.

Glove Schooner Wrecked.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 13.—The schooner Wanderer, bound to Guadelupa was totally lost on Colorado Reefs, on the north coast of Cuba, December 29. The captain and crew were saved. The Wanderer was a slaver which brought a cargo of slaves to Savannah about 1856, and who were returned to Africa by the mash-of-war Niagara.

A Murder at Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Mike Kelly, an Irish man, was found dead near a disreputable negro house on Front street this morning. He had evidently been beaten and choked to death. Bill Carter and wife, keepers of the house, were arrested as his murderers.

Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The *Courier* reports the market at 31 as advance of 5 to 10c. Upper Road—1,500 at $4 05; 4,000 at $4.60; gravity 41½c; Oil City regardless $4.15; gravity, 1,000 at $4.20. Closed quiet but firm.

CHEYENNE.
Red Cloud's People in a Starving Condition—The Crow Indians on a Horse Stealing Expedition—Engagement Between the Crows and Cheyennes—Seven Crows and one Cheyenne Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHEYENNE, January 13.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman states that Red Cloud is there, and wants the Government to furnish provisions to Fort Laramie for his tribe. He reports that his people are in a starving condition. Scouts say the Crows stole 500 horses from them last week. The Crows also stole two hundred head of horses from the Cheyennes. Information reached the latter after a fight, in which seven Crows and one Cheyenne were killed.

Several capitalists have just returned from the Iron Mountains, twenty-five miles north of Cheyenne, and make a very flattering report, and say they are the finest in America.

CINCINNATI.
Railroad Prospects—A New Short Line to be Built Between Cincinnati and Dayton—Death of an Important Witness.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazettee.]

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Since Mr. Shoemaker's return from New York, the friends of the new Short Line Railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, are greatly encouraged. They claim that the contract with the directors of the new road will soon be signed by the stockholders of the respective roads, and that the work will commence before August.

Martin Stillwell, a young man, committed suicide near Aurora, Indiana, Wednesday, by cutting his throat. He was a very important witness for a State trial of McDonald Cheek for the murder of Harrison. An effort has been made to convey the idea that he was a valuable witness for Cheek, and that he was killed, but it is manifestly untrue.

MILWAUKEE.
A Headless Body Found.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—A headless body was found in the river last night and has not yet been identified. It probably fell from some vessel and the head severed by the wheel of a steamer.

Married.

Judge Arthur McArthur of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was married at Madison on Wednesday evening to the widow of the late Congressman Hopkins.

THE CAPITAL.
Withdrawal of Gen. Sigel as Secretary of the San Domingo Commissioners—Porter's Nomination Confirmed—A Pittsburgh Case—Special Message from the President—The Cabinet and San Domingo, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1871.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Senate held an Executive Session yesterday, lasting over an hour, for the purpose of considering the nomination of Admiral Porter. Nothing new was done in the early part of the session, and the same old arguments, for and against his confirmation, were made by his friends and opponents. Morton, Chase, Abbott and others advocated his confirmation as a simple act of justice to the brave officer, holding that if the President could afford to nominate Porter, the Senate could afford to confirm him, and that any personal consideration ought not to influence the members on the subject in question.

A NEW VIEW OF THE CASE.

Towards the close of the session the question was raised that, if the Senate failed to confirm Porter he would be out of the service altogether, as he had been constitutionally appointed, and his previous commission as Vice Admiral had been vacated by the appointment of Rowan. This was a new view of the case, and it was discussed by the best lawyers in the Senate. It is very clear that the affirmative side of the question is the right one, as Rowan had been nominated for Vice Admiral, and he should be confirmed to Porter's old position before the case of Porter should be acted on, and Porter subsequently rejected, he could not get back to his former rank, which had been constitutionally filled by Rowan. He would then be out of service.

OTHER POINTS.

It is not unusual for the Senate to lay aside one nomination and take up another to vote down on the calendar. This view of the case will operate in Porter's favor, as the Senators are not disposed to legislate him out of office. Were it not for this question it would be rejected by a large vote. When the subject had been discussed for some time Porter's friends suggested an adjournment, but this his opponents refused until the vote was taken, and his friends, by a small majority, carried their point. It is understood that the vote will be taken to-day, and the opinion is general that he will be confirmed by a small majority.

THE CAUSE OF BISHOP SIMPSON'S DECLINATION.

Bishop Simpson, who was tendered a position on the Commission to San Domingo, has been forced to decline on account of the ill health in which he is interested relating to the Methodist Book Concern. It is believed that Hon. Wm. E. Dodge has also declined, and the third member of the Commission is in doubt. It is said that it has been tendered to Bishop Ames.

FRED DOUGLAS.

Fred. Douglas was with the President for more than an hour yesterday. Rumor again couples his name with the San Domingo Commission. It is not possible that Hon. Wm. E. Dodge may accept. The question will be decided to-day.

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. SIGEL.

A letter had been received from Gen. Sigel withdrawing his acceptance of the appointment of Secretary to the Commissioners to Dominica, on the ground, it is said, that he is not sufficiently versed in the Spanish language, as required by a joint resolution.

THE THIRD COMMISSIONER.

The third Commissioner had not, at noon to-day, been appointed.

A PITTSBURGH CASE.

The third and persistent efforts of Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, a very important case in this city, now pending in the Court of Claims, and gone to the President for his signature. It was an act releasing the extensive distillery from Joseph Fleming & Co., of Pittsburgh, from the payment of some twenty-five thousand dollars of Government taxes on a large quantity of whisky distroyed in May, 1869, by the falling of the bonded warehouse in which it was stored, in South Pittsburgh. The case was brought precedent for an adjustment of the case, a special Act of Release had to be passed by Congress, and General Negley, whose charge it was, so his bill, has finally accomplished its passage. The Revenue Department advocated the exemption from taxation in connection with the act as a simple exercise of business justice

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At the close of the extra session to-day the Vice President laid before the Senate the following message, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—In re

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Third Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¢

AN EXCHANGE proposes to raise a colony of Dunes for the cultivation of "fine blonde hair." It argues that as gold is worth only $17 per ounce, and fine blonde hair is worth $25, the first crop would more than pay expenses.

ANOTHER cycle of a thousand years in the Chinese Calendar commences in February. Many of the "heathens" are leaving California and returning to their homes to be present at the great festival. They give as an excuse for going, that they never witnessed one of these festivals before in all their lives.

A MEMBER of the Georgia Legislature firmly believes that there are not sufficient opportunities afforded for husband and wife to get rid of each other, and proposes that "dissatisfaction" shall be recognized by law as good ground for a divorce. Should this become a law in Georgia, wives must be particularly careful about having cold coffee or burnt steak for breakfast.

LITTLE BY LITTLE the news reaches us of the efforts of the Southern Democracy to prevent Republicans from voting.

The Austin (Texas) *State Journal* says: "The Confederate flag was hoisted from the court house in Cherokee during the election, and was still flying when Mr. Brock passed through the place. Worse still, when the Republicans attempted to hoist the national banner, it was torn in shreds by the Democracy, and trampled under foot. General Munroe, a Republican candidate for the House, and an old and respected citizen, was insulted and threatened, and the system of terrorism was so dominant and truculent that the Republicans could not get safe access to the ballot boxes, and let the election go by default."

THE declination of Bishop Simpson, if it be true, to serve on the San Domingo Investigating Committee, will be generally regretted. No man in the Union stands higher in the respect and esteem of the people, for integrity of purpose, kindness of heart, and general intellectual ability. Not the slightest shade of suspicion of his report being controlled by improper influences could arise, or connect itself with any act he might perform in the investigation. The rumor that he has declined on account of his engagements may be premature, and we earnestly hope he may accept. With such a Committee all doubts would be set at rest, and the serious difficulties connected with the San Domingo question, be, in a great measure removed.

WHEN GOVERNOR GRATZ BROWN made his famous speech shortly after his election, he urged the affiliation of the revenue reformers and the Democracy. Since that hour, he has seen the error of his ways, that is, the miserable failure of the attempt to get up a new party, and in his inaugural uses the following language:

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: it is not within my province or intention to urge upon you the abandonment of any organization with which you may be affiliated, whether Republican or Democratic; far less is it in my thought to advocate here the formation of any new political combinations. The third term is to the aftertime belongs its own children; nor are the portents of a strange birth yet upon us.

The effort to harmonize the "two wings" of the Republican party in Missouri having virtually succeeded, Governor Brown is trimming his political vessel accordingly.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 26, states that the instructions to General Sconch, to re-open negotiations on the Alabama claims, will be received in England with satisfaction. It asserts that England is far more vulnerable than the United States, and in this connection says of England:

Her territories are more scattered; her commerce is greater; she has not the same reserve of men who are soldiers by habit and instinct before they are made so by training; she has burdens of debt and pauperism which a new country is either free from or far more able to bear; she has relations with European Powers which may be complicated at any moment by the existence of an outstanding quarrel with America. It would be idle to deny or overlook this aspect of the *Alabama* question. If it is any satisfaction to the American people to know that *the present state of our relations with them is a cause of genuine anxiety in this country*, and that if the difference between us could once be reduced to a mere question of money we should be careless of any award that settled them, they may enjoy that satisfaction to the full.

THE *Dispatch* of Thursday, in its notice of Mr. Covode's death, intimated that he had probably been present during the struggle over the State Treasurership, and became unduly excited during its progress.

Mr. Covode was not present in Harrisburg at all, during the canvas for State Treasurer. On Monday he, in company with his wife, took several of his young children to school at West Chester. On Tuesday he started back on his way to Washington city, arriving in Harrisburg on Tuesday night. He was taken ill shortly after his arrival, and died during that night.

The late contest for State Treasurer, moreover, can hardly be regarded as a "struggle." There was no struggle—no fight of any kind—and not the slightest appearance of excitement from the time the Legislature met until the State Treasurer was chosen. It was remarked by every one present at Harrisburg that no previous contest had ever been so quiet and free from angry or excited feeling.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN

Death, within the past few days, has been reaping a rich harvest among national men, but none among them, is more deserving of tributes of respect to his memory, than him whose death we are now called upon to record.

Mr. Hickman was borne in 1810, and for many years after reaching manhood, was firmly allied to Democracy. He first became a member of Congress in 1855 as the nominee of the Democratic party. During the Kansas Nebraska struggle however, he broke all party bands, but so endeared himself to the hearts of his constituents that he was returned to Congress in the face of regular Republican and Democratic nominations. From this time, up to 1862, his power was almost absolute in his county and his elections almost without opposition. In 1862 his health so far failed him as to induce him no longer to be a candidate. In 1868 he accepted a seat in the State Legislature where he remained but a single term. His health by that time was completely broken down, and those best acquainted with him would not have been surprised at his death at almost any time for the past two years.

Mr. Hickman was a man of great ability and a most accomplished orator. Possessed of indomitable firmness, he never hesitated to express any opinion he entertained. His courage during the giant debates in Congress, preceding the rebellion was well known and none interfered with or threatened him. He was a firm friend, but belonged to the old Dr. Johnson school and was an equally bitter enemy. He was respected by all who knew him, for his integrity of character, and his death will be keenly felt as a loss to the nation.

SAN DOMINGO.

Why is it that Democracy so persistently opposes the annexation of San Domingo? It is well known that the Democratic party are annexationists, and always has been. Is it true what Cox of New York asserted, that San Domingo ought to be annexed and should be annexed, but that the Republican party must not be permitted to effect it, otherwise it would become too popular? Is this what is the matter with Sumner and Schurz? Is it true they are afraid of President Grant receiving too much popularity from such a movement? If the condition of San Domingo is as terrible as represented by Sumner and Schurz, **why need they have any fears over the report of the Committee of Investigation?** If it will be plainly patent to that Committee that the majority of the inhabitants of San Domingo do not desire nor favor annexation to the United States, or if it is plain that United States war vessels are used to intimidate the people into favoring annexation, why tack on amendment after amendment, requiring a special investigation of these points? It looks as though Mr. Sumner was a little afraid, that his letter purporting to be written from San Domingo but really composed in New York city, and which he so flourished in debate, was not altogether trustworthy, and that he was hunting for evidence that he had not at present, and that he is extremely doubtful if he will be able to get.

There is something behind all these efforts of Senators Sumner and Schurz, that we think the Investigating Committee will bring to light. Most men, taking the position that Mr. Sumner has been occupying with regard to annexation, would have labored earnestly for a Committee to be appointed, that all the facts might be known. But both he and Mr. Schurz have been laboring to suppress facts. That is really all they have been doing—simply trying to prevent a committee reporting on the actual condition of the people and island. It is all idle folly to talk about the Committee not reporting truthfully. Such a slur on the Committee was unbecoming Mr. Sumner, while it was perfectly in character for Saulsbury to request that the Committee be sworn. Mr. Saulsbury must judge from *his* stand-point, and may therefore be excused. Either of the present appointees are as honest and truthful as Senator Sumner, and the people generally will believe so. What is behind all these efforts—for there is something not made public—we hope the Investigating Committee will bring to light.

THE STATE TREASURER.

In the Harrisburg correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, published on Saturday last, the following paragraph occurs:

The election of a State Treasurer is the all absorbing question. Mr. Mackey's friends continue to assert that he has enough votes pledged to give him the nomination, but there is no sense in disguising the fact *that if he is nominated there will be a repetition of the bolt by which he was defeated a year ago.*

The idea expressed in the words we have *italicised* was very industriously circulated, prior to the election of Wednesday last, and there seemed an organized effort to impress it on the public mind. It was the capital in trade of such papers as felt an inclination to create the very difficulty they affected to deprecate, and they vaguely flattered themselves that if they could not defeat the nomination of any candidate to whom they were hostile they could, at least, defeat his election.

Yet this **idea of a bolt never entered** the brain of any member of the legislature. It existed only in the minds of the few who profited by the bolt of last year, and of those who hoped to profit by its repetition this year. The Republican members of the legislature, to their credit be it spoken, went to Harrisburg with a determination to stand by the usages of the party, and to vindicate its reputation by wiping out the record of last year's folly. Without an exception, they gathered together with the purpose of demonstrating that we had a party, and that it had an organization they were prepared to maintain intact.

Mr. Mackey had this year, as last, a very large majority of the Republican members in his favor; but beyond and above all this there was this year a feeling entirely impersonal, and having no reference to him or any other person, that the integrity of the party organization must be maintained at all hazards—that whoever was fairly nominated in the Republican caucus must be elected. The result would have been the same had any one else been nominated.

The Republican members of the Legislature not only found this feeling prevalent in Harrisburg, on their arrival, but they took it with them from their respective homes. It was the feeling of their constituents, and they went there prepared to carry it out.

It is due, therefore, to them that the public mind should be disabused of the idea that any of them ever contemplated, or were capable of a bolt. That idea existed only in the brains of penny a-liners, and a few interested parties.

And it is a matter of general congratulation, not especially that Mr. Mackey has been chosen State Treasurer, but that, in his election, the party has given evidence of its ability to maintain its organization and enforce its usages. The friends of Republicanism throughout the State can now once more realize the fact that they have a party and that they can put their faith once more in its organization. In political affairs men are nothing and organization is everything; and in spite of all the sinister predictions to the contrary, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have shown that they are able to maintain theirs with firmness and dignity.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, in the past decade, indicates the growing power of this influential denomination. There are thirty nine dioceses and nine missionary bishops, in place of thirty-seven ten years ago; twenty-seven hundred and eighty other clergy for two thousand and twenty-eight; with two hundred and twenty thousand communicants for one hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eleven, and two hundred and two thousand seven hundred Sunday-school children for one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred. The contributions for last year in thirty seven dioceses and two missionary dioceses, amount to over five millions of dollars.

Ninety persons were received into membership at Rev. Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, last Sabbath, the most of these on profession of faith.

That able journal, *The Churchman*, denominates the sale of the pews in Mr. Beecher's church an "Annual Auction." The facts given seem to warrant the severe strictures of the editorial. Just before the sale commenced, Mr. Beecher appeared on the platform, announced that he did not intend to go to Europe in May. The bidding then commenced, after this announcement, so that hearers were assured that he would occupy the pulpit himself. Some bought half a dozen seats, with a view to select at an advance. We quote the concluding words, in speaking of Mr. Beecher being in market for his services, as follows: "It was highly proper for him to make the statement he did. In that sharp atmosphere he was the only uninterested party who could be trusted to make such a statement without suspicion of bulling or bearing the market."

Rev. George E. Thrall, an Episcopal minister, for a number of years rector in Brooklyn, is engaged in a new enterprise in Emanuel Church, New York city, which has been quite a success. He began with two dollars and sixty five cents in his pocket, and seven children as a congregation. He has now forty families in his church, and one hundred children in his Sunday School.

A great revival is in progress among the Baptists of Raleigh, North Carolina. It is reported, five hundred persons have professed conversion. Among the converts is Governor Holden, who was immersed on a recent Sabbath.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Cincinnati, comprising the leading clergymen of that city, passed resolutions against the action of the Board of Health, in which the latter recommend in the new code the licensing houses of prostitution. They call upon the Board to reconsider its action, declaring that prostitution is a subject for criminal prohibition and not for civil regulation. The Methodist ministers took similar action, and a large committee was appointed to confer with the Board.

Few ministers of this age had reached the popularity of Rev. Albert Barnes, and we are not surprised that so many lament his unexpected death. This feeling has long been manifested for him and was strongly developed on the occasion of his funeral. The funeral services took place in the church at half past one o'clock, Rev. Bishop Stevens of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was present, and several other prominent workers.

The Presbyterian church or New York, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Paxton, formerly of this city, gave over six thousand dollars to the Board of Education. This fund is to aid young men studying for the ministry.

According to the Unitarian Year Book for 1871, there appears to be about four hundred ministers. Of these, one hundred and fifty nine are not actually in stalled over a parish. The number of societies was three hundred and thirty seven.

From the records of Hanover College, Indiana, we learn that over eight hundred of its students have entered the ministry.

The Richmond *Religous Herald* argues that the Baptist Education Society should take no young man under its patronage, but those who will promise not to marry "for a reasonable period," as marriage engagements involves an unwarrantable expense, and are likely to tempt them to "partial success."

The good old custom of holding "Watch Night" service on New Years eve by the Methodists, is cordially approved by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York Diocese. On the late New Years eve the Rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo, held a watch night service. Previous to holding the service, he asked permission of his Bishop (Dr. A. Cleveland Coxe) who, in his letter of reply, referring to the Methodist custom of closing the year with religious services, says it is only reviving "an institution of our Mother Church, (the Fasting Eves) which that good man, John Wesley, has communicated to his followers in America." Speaking of its origin, he thinks they were peculiarly sacred to the "Easter Eve," and were afterwards made applicable to Christmas.

A course of six lectures commenced this week in Philadelphia, relating chiefly to the Bible and Modern Infidelity, by distinguished ministers, representing some of the leading denominations.

Three ladies were recently received by a formal service into the Sisterhood of the Bishop Potter Memorial House, in the chapel of the Episcopal Hospital, Phil. Two of these ladies have been engaged for some time in the Hospital Mission. The service was simple, consisting of an address from the chaplain of the Hospital, followed by a few collects.

A correspondent of *Zion's Advocate* suggests the striking opinion that the innumerable fountains, brooks, rivers, ponds, lakes, bays and oceans of Maine indicate that God designed that State for the Baptists.

Civilized and Savage Man.

It is the fashion of the present age to trace back all things in the created world to a time when the very lowest organized beings were its only inhabitants. Scientific inquirers are unwilling to admit that there was from the beginning a fully developed animalization, or any animated existences above the lowest grade. This pet theory must have sprung out of that system of rigid investigation which has produced much benefit to the world by sweeping away errors that ages had fastened upon us.

The tracing of effects back to their causes is a distinguishing excellence of our times, and where reason alone is concerned in the question it is right to demand the backward scrutiny. But when inquiry takes a wider range, and in its self sufficiency proclaims that our earth was originally thus and so; and that afterwards it became so and thus; and then life began in its lowest stage, and in the course of many millions of years advanced continuously up till the present time—we beg leave to dissent from the whole theory. We dissent, because it is unnecessary and because it is absurd.

In the eagerness of these philosophers to let reason be the sole guide to the truth, they forget that there is something above man's reason, namely, a Power which created reason, and which also created and controls all things else. That Power needs not to stop at the lowest rung of the ladder in the creative scheme. He who could call matter into existence, could just as readily shape it at once into perfect form, and it is reasonable to suppose that He did do it. Anything short of that would argue a progressive knowledge—a feeling of the way, as it were, from small to great things, which is totally inadmissible in the idea of Omniscience.

A favorite notion of men of science is that man was at first a savage, and that he has gradually improved to his present condition of civilization. Some of them even contend that he was originally only a species of monkey, and has worked his way up from that point to his existing physical proportions, while in intellectual and spiritual endowments he has placed himself but "a little lower than the angels."

It will be seen that these philosophers altogether throw aside the Bible account of the creation of man. We, on the contrary, have a firm belief in it, and propose to inquire, in the light of it as well as in the light of history and reason, "Was man at first a savage, or was he not rather an intelligent and gentle being?"

The fact of the existence of many tribes of savages in remote parts of the earth, where little or no means exist for communication with the rest of the world, is taken for a strong proof that all were at first barbarians, but that man's nature being capable of indefinite cultivation by contact with his kind, he has become what he is, where circumstances have favored his improvement. Now, in opposition to this theory, we have abundant testimony to prove that man came forth from his Creator perfectly endowed with all the faculties, physical and mental, which distinguish him in his highest estate.

Let us look in the Old Testament and there we will find a book containing some of the grandest bursts of poetry that the whole range of history presents; and this was the product of an age so remote as to defy its exact ascertainment, while its author was an Arabian. We may safely assert, that savages have never been remarkable for their poetical abilities, nor for the tender and intelligently religious feelings which so greatly distinguish these writings. The intellectual faculties must have been generally cultivated by the people among whom Job dwelt, to have produced such a poem, for had it been otherwise, it would have been to them a sealed book. It would, indeed, hardly have been written at all had there not been great intellect in the people of his country.

Besides, in the entire compass of the book, there is nothing to indicate a different degree of civilization from that which had prevailed among them at any former period; leaving us to infer, reasonably, that their condition in that respect, was just what it always had been—with the mind in full activity, searching into the deep things of the Creator.

When we take a glance at Egypt, the same condition of things meets us. That country is much spoken of in sacred history, as the possessor of science and art in the highest degree; and to be versed in "all the knowledge of the Egyptians," was during many ages the expression for perfection of human knowledge. And, fortunately for the cause of truth, we still have abundant incontrovertible evidence scattered all over that historic land, to prove the universality and extreme antiquity of its civilization. In fact some of the most ancient monuments of the scientific application of art by that people attest their knowledge as most thorough, while later ones exhibit some deterioration.

China and other countries also have histories which go away back to the infancy of the human race, and as we trace them backward the proofs of civilization and intelligence accumulate. But the men of science scoff at the antiquity of China and Egypt, as but of yesterday or as nothing, compared with the age of the world's creation, which they can only express by millions of years. We will allow them for the present to scoff, and to hug their very ancient loves to their cold bosoms; but when they assert that man also is a result of the slow improvement process, and that *savage* man preceded civilized man, we unhesitatingly tell them that just the reverse is the truth—that man in a high state of mental activity, and with the social habits and ambitions of civilization fully developed, appears first upon the world's stage.

It derogates not a whit from the force of this assertion to retort that the ancients knew nothing of such things as steam ships, railroads and telegraphs. It takes time to invent things, even after the necessity for their use arises. From the instant that man was created he stood forth the embodiment of all the noble faculties which distinguish his species; and as such he was made lord of the earth, and permitted to hold converse directly with his Creator. His faculties were brought into immediate activity, and he built cities, at a very early period, where the various arts of civilization were laboriously and intelligently practiced, as well for convenience as luxury. Some of these things exist to this day, as before said, to attest the truth, while the written history of the greatness of their builders is ample to convince the most skeptical.

We readily admit that the most ancient specimens of the fine arts are imperfect, as compared with those of present day, but we deem this no discredit to the earlier efforts. Everything must be learned, except the instinctive operations which are for the preservation of life. It could no more be expected of the fathers of our race, that they should have been perfect artists, than that a man of this age should be a finished musician or sculptor, without first toiling through the necessary apprenticeship. What we claim is, that they had the capacity to study or work out to a successful issue whatever they applied themselves to, as fully as the most intelligent people of the present time. We have the capacity to learn, while it is notorious that the savage has it not. It takes ages of gradual improvement to bring up the descendants of barbarians to the point where we stand, as it must have taken ages of gradual abasement of their forefathers to drive out of their organization the intellectual capacity with which man was originally endowed.

Both sacred and profane history make frequent reference to the mechanic arts, while architecture, sculpture and painting are also adverted to, as employments of the most remote ages. These, together with astronomy, mathematics and other sciences, are proved to have engaged the minds and hands of man from a time anterior to any historic account, to the existence of large bodies of barbarians.

How utterly unreasonable to suppose that man was placed on the earth a grovelling savage, to lie in wait with a club or a stone, to kill some unsuspecting and less savage animal than himself, in order to sustain his life! With no knowledge of any other condition and no innate feeling to prompt him to greater things, how was he ever to make the first advance? It would have been an impossibility.

We have a negative proof of the truth of our position in the present condition of those lands where the most ancient nations flourished. Take the Arabia or Egypt of to-day, or any other country renowned in ancient times for its art and science, and compare it with its most ancient days, and instead of finding ceaseless advance in everything, you will observe only a degenerate and half civilized race; the degraded successors of intelligent ancestors.

Man was created with all his powers and capacities in perfection. The right use of these was left to his discretion. While he labored faithfully his works testified to his ability, but when he failed in his duty he soon began to degenerate, consequently he now appears in those historic lands so far below his forefathers as to be unable to understand their works or their thoughts, while in yet other regions we find him degraded to a savagery so total as to have lost all tradition of his original state.

This is the reasonable solution of the problem. In our own day we see exemplifications of it. Look at Spain and Portugal, three centuries ago they stood as high as any people of Europe in arts and arms, while now they lie in helpless senility, because they abandoned themselves to the lust of wealth, and ground it out of the sweat and blood of the poor natives of America. But these went not unavenged, for as they sunk they dragged down with them their cruel oppressors.

And so it will ever be. While nations stand up faithfully to the noble nature which was at first bestowed upon man, and pursue the right, all will be well; but when they deviate into crooked paths and give up their energies to the baser passions, their downward course has begun, and, if persisted in, it will surely end in barbarism. A. F. M.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE vote for Senator of the United States will be taken in the Legislature of Kansas, on the 24th inst.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The vetoes of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, seem to be lessons in the rudimentary principles of legislation.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has decided to hold the next State Convention of the party at Columbus on the first day of June.

DONN PIATT has taken up the cudgels for ex-Governor Fenton, of New York, and he swings them with his usual energy, so that Fenton will probably not have a friend left among the readers of D. P's libels.

THE Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia, held their annual election for officers on Tuesday evening last, when Eli T. Starr was chosen President, and John Birkinbine, and Wm. J. Gillingham Vice Presidents.

THE Ohio *Journal* says: The bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court has passed the Senate, a number of the more intelligent Democratic Senators voting for it. This measure is so manifestly just and expedient, that we feel assured that it will pass the Lower House with but slight opposition. The only objection to the bill is that it does not make the salaries large enough.

THE Buffalo *Express* says: "Now that we have read the correspondence in question, which is fully published in some of the New York papers of Tuesday, we have no hesitation in saying that the action of the Government in displacing Mr. Motley, is entirely divested of the personal motives that have been attributed to it, and is shown to have been occasioned by justifiable causes of dissatisfaction.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The rebellious Democracy of the South to-day invokes British free trade to do the work of the lash in former days. The hand and heart which swung the one now preaches the other. The intelligent colored man sees this, and will see it just in the ratio of his intelligence, and as he does see it, the great American doctrine of protection will take root and strength in the South.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The Senatorial contest in Delaware is carried on entirely within the Saulsbury family. The only question is, which member of the brotherhood of statesmen shall represent the Saulsbury retainers in the Senate of the United States; and the friends of the two parties are now engaged in an effort to decide whether Willard drunk is not a more efficient man than Gove sober. In any other condition of civilization than that which exists in the lower counties of Delaware, it would be possible to discover some evidences of shame and indignation among the people at the renomination of a constitutional drunkard to the Senate of the United States, and at the persistence with which a single family of small politicians keep this office within their possession. But the Delawareans regard the nomination of a Saulsbury of some kind as a mere matter of course, and the warmth with which some of them insist that Willard, when intoxicated, is superior as a statesman to any of his sober rivals and former colleagues, compels the belief that the indecency of his offence is not as plainly manifest to the Delaware mind as it is to the rest of the world.

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs, may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to efficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles, securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

FOR GENUINE ENGLISH and SCOTCH ALES
Robert Youngens, Muir & Sons, Pass & Co.'s, Alsop's Guinness Stout, warranted the genuine imported in bottles. No adulterating. Sold at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—As there is so many spurious articles and so many persons bottling Domestic Ales and selling them for imported, we warn the public to be careful in purchasing.
Remember the genuine article will be found at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

DEFENSIVE MEDICATION.
Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable, when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the terrifying influence of the atmosphere effects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTION GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionable the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is perfect. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. P. HUNKER, corner of 3d Avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; or at GOODWIN, No. 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de6

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12 1-2 Cents.
Bookfold Bar'd Flannels.
At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel.
At 12½c., Heavy Domestic Gingham
At 10c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—extra good.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
FAST COLORED
Dark Calicoes,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 8½c., Straw Ticking.
At 18½c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 25c., Yard wide Feather Ticking—extra good bargain.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
HUCKABACK TOWELING.
ALL LINEN.
At 8½c., Linen Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 18½c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 37½c., Gored Jean Skirts—a great bargain.
At 87½c., Boulevard Skirts, Embossed borders.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
100 and 102 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!
Life Association
OF AMERICA.
West Pennsylvania Department.
OFFICE:
100 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
ANTHONY M. COCHRAN, }
JAMES M. MACRUM, } Managers.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the Trustees of every Department invest the funds there—gives a sense of security to those insuring, that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—with the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.
The JUSTICE of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it helps in insurance—is universally acknowledged.
Nor less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its *earliest* business at about one-third the cost of the *ordinary* business of most other companies; and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.
Hence, for these and other reasons, the greatest DIVIDENDS PROMISED of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greatest CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring in it, will at once be manifest.
The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.
"Success is the Best Criterion."
THE ASSOCIATION
In a little over two years has attained an annual income of
$2,342,944.65.
Insurance in force Dec. 1st, 1870,
$44,638,437.00.
POLICY HOLDERS SECURED
By Local Investments.
LOW CASH RATES.
Dividends Paid the First Year.
OFFICE:
100 FOURTH AVENUE.
de29 38-TuaT

ANDES
Insurance Co.,
OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
December 31, 1870.
ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in City Banks $136,931 85
United States Bonds, 10-40 and 5-20, (par value $282,50 0)... 194,974 38
State, City and County Bonds, with accrued interest, (par value $189,56 0)..... 104 361 90
First Mortgages, Bonds, with accrued interest, (security $1,26 ,0)..... 139,602 62
December Fire and Marine Premiums in transit 75,000 00
Bills Receivable (prime) 12 170 73
Call Loans on Railroad Bonds, etc. 5,620 00
Balance due from Agents 28,536 97
Supplies, Office Furniture and Fixtures 7,588 15
Total Assets $1,202,847 01
LIABILITIES.
Losses in process of adjustment, (some since paid) 21,837 6
Net Assets $1,181,009 37
Subscribed and sworn to.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, Agent,
Office, 61 FOURTH AVENUE.
ja12-136

Lubin's French Extracts,
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap,
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.
With other CHOICE GOODS, all of my own personal selection and importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Peter Squire's London Medicinal Extracts and Chemicals.
no15-TTSS
RICHARD E. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
NEW SHAWLS.
New Striped Woolen Shawls.
New Open Centre Shawls.
New Black Thibet Shawls.
Plaid and Zephyr Knit Shoulder Shawls.
New Skirts.
Seamless Felt Skirts, Velvet and Satin Trimmed.
Gored Felt Skirts, Printed Border.
Waterproof Trimmed Skirts, very cheap.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Blankets and Quilts
Country and Eastern Blankets.
A new lot of Marseilles Quilts.
Rob Roy and Country Flannels.
Cassimeres, Jeans, Waterproofs.
RIBBONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Jet Jewelry and Necklaces.
Furs, Brooche and Silk Scarfs.
Underwear, Neck Ties, Collars, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
100 and 102 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,
Grand Clearance Sale,
Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.
In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have ever offered in
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Sacks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
ja7

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
DECEMBER 31, 1870.
LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock $100,000 00
Bond and Deposits 125,175 00
Due Dividends 1,812 00
Due Discounts 1,075 14
$230,163 14
ASSETS.
Mortgages, first liens $123,963 00
Real Estate 1,200 00
Office Furniture 1,051 14
Cash on hand and in Banks 103,949 00
$230,163 14
FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1871.
This is to certify that the undersigned committee have examined the cash on hand, and the mortgages, and audited the accounts, and find the statement of December 31, 1870, to be correct.
CHARLES K. SPEER, }
C. T. MAGEE, } Auditing Committee.
JOHN PAUL, }
ja7-110

SKATES! SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
de24 136 WOOD STREET.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS,
And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and
Prize Packages.
Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,
Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
W

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. au6tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds on low-est market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 13, 1871.

Gold uniform throughout the day at 10⅞@¼, the close, when the premium was 10⅜@¼. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 per cent. Clearances $25,000,000 at first call. Governments were firm at noon, and an advance of ⅛ to ¼c was established. Market closed steady at an advance. Stocks opened strong and remained firm until after twelve o'clock, when a slight decline occurred; Wabash was the strongest on the list, and there was not much animation at the close; sales of C. C. C. & I. were made at 88c. The books of this company do not close until to-morrow, closing for a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable February 1st. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. There has been more activity in State Securities to-day.

Sterling exchange, 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 110⅛; 5-20s of '62, 109½; '64, 108½; '65, 108½; do new, 106¾; '67, 108½; '68, 108½; 10-40s, 107⅛; Currency 6s, 110.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 88¾; Tennessee, old 63, new 63; Virginia, new 63, old 67; North Carolina, old 55, new 27¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 4¾; do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells and Fargo, 76; American, 24; United States, 36¾; Pacific Mail, 41½; N. Y. C., 92¾; Scrip, 88½; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 46; Marion, 12½; do preferred, 24½; Hudson, 96½; Michigan Central, 97½; C. & P., 80¾; Northwestern, 72½; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island 103¾; N. J. C., 108½; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 70¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 26; do preferred, 58¾; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 115; C. C., 86; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 15¾; Lake Shore, 93½; Illinois Central, 138.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

U. S. 6s, 1881	10⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	7⅞
U. S. 5s, 1874	10⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	8⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	9⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	8⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	9⅝	U. P. R. R.	90
U. S. 5-20 1865	9⅝	C. P. R. R.	90⅜
U. S. 10-40s	7⅛	Cy. Pacific	10½

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 13, 1871. }

Merchants generally continue to report business dull and unsatisfactory, but with an early resumption of navigation, of which the prospects are very good at the present, there will certainly be an early improvement. The "pinch" in money matters, and the difficulty in making collections and settlements, has not been without its effect, having a tendency, as it does, to restrict business and retard operations. Business men do not feel inclined do much in the new year until they have succeeded in settling up the old, and this in the present condition of affairs, is a very difficult job. We are in hopes, however, that money matters will soon commence to ease a little, and we notice taken place, or may reasonably expect a material and substantial improvement in trade.

APPLES—The receipts continue very light and with a reduced supply the market is firm at the recent advance, $2@3 per bbl for common, $4@5.50 for good, and $6 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7½c per gallon.

ASH—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6¾; Pearl Ash, 9¾; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal and the market is dull and prices are without quotable change, 30@35 for common to medium, 36@38c for prime to choice, and 39@42c for extra in small packages—there are but very few sales above 38c.

BEANS—$1.95@2 per bushel.

BREAD—Small sales at 3½@3¾c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—We are reported sales of some 8,000 lbs at 5½@6c for fair to prime.

CIDER—Dull; 6@7½ per bbl.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $4@5 per bbl; Calcined Plaster at $3@3½ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at 3½@3½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—Dull and lower; Standard brands, 21@22½c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—May be quoted at 16@16½ cts, the outside figure for York State cheese.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off somewhat, but with no improvement in the demand the market is no quotably better.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 6@7 cts for fair to good; 7½@8 for choice bright, and 8½@9 for sliced. Peaches—sales of 3,400 lbs peaches, halves, at 11½, and 2,800 lbs quarters, 8½ cts. Blackberries, 13@14 cts. German Cherries, 15 cts.

EGGS—Continue dull and the supply of pickled is large; fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 30 cts, while pickled range all the way from 23@27.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade of 1,700 lbs prime live geese feathers at 65c—small sales of 65@66c.

FLOUR—Is firm, but without quotable change in prices. We continue to quote western flours at $6.00@6.50 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesota's; $6.75@7.25 for red winter wheat, and $7@7.25 for white.

GRAIN—There is a continued good milling demand for wheat, and the stock in the hands of dealers is very much reduced; we continue to quote red at $1.20@1.25 for good and $1.30@1.35 for choice. Oats coming in more freely and the market is hardly so strong though there is no change to quote in quotations, 40@42 for sound and 38@39 small lots in store, 35@36. Ear Corn is very scarce and there is considerable inquiry for small lots—dealers do not want to carry much at the present; we note sales in a jobbing way at 72@75 as to round lots in store. Shelled is quiet at 75 as to round lots in store. Shelled is quiet at 75; Rye is still quoted at 80@85, and unchanged, $1 for choice. Barley is dull in first and second hands. The fact that Barley dropped 5 cents in Chicago on Thursday, tended to ease up the market again, though the offerings continue light, and, indeed, there is not much here to offer. We continue to quote at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is fairly active, as there is a continued good city and country demand, but in regard to prices, there are no changes whatever.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Sugar-cane & Drips, 70; Sugar-cane Drips, 70; Lovering's, 65; other grades, 60@65.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12¾; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugars 10½@10¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 10½@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13½; "B," 14¼; Extra C, 13; C, yellow, 13½@13¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, 1.25; Good, $1.15; Fair, 1; Lower grades to Common, 90@95c. Y. Hyson, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Colong Fancy, $1.25; good, 90c; fair, 80@85c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 75@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 85c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 50c. Cassia, 20c. Ginger, 18c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@11½ cents. Prunes, 11@c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $3 per box.

HAY is being sold from country wagons at $16@18 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at 3½@3¾ per bbl.

HOMINY—Common, $3.00@3.50 per bbl; Peard, $4.25.

HIDES—Sales at 9@9½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@10½; green butcher's (cow and steer) 10@10½; green salted kip 10@10½; do calf, 10@10½. Dry flint nominal at 20@22.

LARD—Sales of Cleveland at $9.75 per bbl and country at $9.75.

MILL FEED—Is dull particularly middlings, but there is no change in prices, and the receipts have fallen off considerably.

ONIONS—Scarce and sell readily at $4@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.05@1.08; No 2, 70; Pure Lubricating coal oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60; Labrador coal oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60.

POULTRY—Demand rather better; sales dressed chickens, at 12@16c, and turkeys, at 17@18c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 10½@10¾; Sugar Cured, 11@11½; Ribbed Sides, 12c; Clear Sides, 14; Breakfast Bacon, 16; plain Sugar Sides, 14; Breakfast Bacon, 16; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 17. Lard, 12@12½ in tes, and Cured Hams, 17. Lard, 12@12½ in tes, and Cured Hams, 17. Lard, 12@12½ in tes, and 13@14 in buckets.

POTATOES—We can report receipts of upward of 1,000 loads and while so yet the supply in this market is by no means excessive, nor is there any probability that in the event of the crop proving productive, even good keeping weather holding out any length of time, the arrivals will increase to a point to affect prices materially. We continue to quote at $1.20@1.25 for choice, and $1@1.10 for fair to good.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@6½.

PEARS—Are quoted at $7@8.50 by the car load, while the usual advance for small lots is made, or 25@50 per bbl.

PORK—Small sales of Clover Seed at $6.25@6.50. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3@3.50 per bushel, the former figure for choice.

PRUNES—Are quoted at 8@9c for Germans and 6@7 cts for Turkeys.

POTATOES—Very dull and the supply accumulating rapidly; sales at 60@65c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed dull and lower; sales at $5.50@5.75 for choice.

TALLOW—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@6½ per pound.

WOOL—Is firm, but without quotable change in prices. We continue to quote western fleeces at 48@50c for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesota's; 46@48c for red winter wheat, and 42@45c for white. Rye flour, $5@5.50.

GRAIN—There is a continued good milling demand for wheat, and the stock in the hands of dealers is very much reduced; we continue to quote red at $1.20@1.25 for good and $1.30@1.35 for choice. Oats coming in more freely and the market is hardly so strong though there is no change to make in quotations, 40@42 for sound and 38@39 small lots in store, 35@36. Ear Corn is very scarce and there is considerable inquiry for small lots—we do not want to carry much at the present; we note sales in a jobbing way at 72@75 as to round lots in store. Shelled is quiet at 75; Rye is still quoted at 80@85, and unchanged, $1 for choice. Barley is dull in first and second hands. The fact that Barley dropped 5 cents in Chicago on Thursday, tended to ease up the market again, though the offerings continue light, and, indeed, there is not much here to offer. We continue to quote at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is fairly active, as there is a continued good city and country demand, but in regard to prices, there are no changes whatever.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Sugar-cane & Drips, 70; Sugar-cane Drips, 70; Lovering's, 65; other grades, 60@65.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12¾; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugars 10½@10¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 10½@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13½; "B," 14¼; Extra C, 13; C, yellow, 13½@13¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, 1.25; Good, $1.15; Fair, 1; Lower grades to Common, 90@95c. Y. Hyson, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Colong Fancy, $1.25; good, 90c; fair, 80@85c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 75@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 85c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 50c. Cassia, 20c. Ginger, 18c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@11½ cents. Prunes, 11@c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $3 per box.

HAY is being sold from country wagons at $16@18 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at 3½@3¾ per bbl.

HOMINY—Common, $3.00@3.50 per bbl; Peard, $4.25.

HIDES—Sales at 9@9½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@10½; green butcher's (cow and steer) 10@10½; green salted kip 10@10½; do calf, 10@10½. Dry flint nominal at 20@22.

LARD—Sales of Cleveland at $9.75 per bbl and country at $9.75.

MILL FEED—Is dull particularly middlings, but there is no change in prices, and the receipts have fallen off considerably.

ONIONS—Scarce and sell readily at $4@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.05@1.08; No 2, 70; Pure Lubricating coal oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60; Labrador coal oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60.

POULTRY—Demand rather better; sales dressed chickens, at 12@16c, and turkeys, at 17@18c.

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 13, 1871. }

The oil market was dull to-day the volume of business in the aggregate having been unusually light, while in regard to prices there is little or no change as compared with yesterday. The trade continues relatively higher than refined, for present as well as future delivery, manufacturers generally are neither selling the one nor buying the other, and so long as this inequality in prices continues, it is not likely that there will be any substantial or permanent improvement in tendency of business.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller January, quoted at 10¼@10½; March, 10¾; April, May or June, 11; July 11¾; February to April, 10¾@10¾; seller first half of year, 10¾; buyer same time, 11¾@12. Sale 1,000 each, February and March, at 10¾.

REFINED.

Continues dull but without quotable change in prices. January, 23@23½; February, 23¼@23¾; March, 24; April, 24¼; May, 24¼@25; June, 25¾; July, 26; August, 26; April, 24.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull, but unchanged. City make, on spot, quoted at $1 50.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Forsyth Oil Works, 148, account J R Barbour; Citizens O W, 532, account Duncan & Young; Forsyth O W, 160, account same; Sunbeam O W, 233, account Spear & Co; Aladdin W W, 88, account Thos Stokes; Brilliant O W, 36, account Lockhart, F & Co; Peerless O W, 160, account Duncan & Y; Waring, King & Co, 74, account Waring, K & Co.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Ralston & Waring, 21 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

SHIPPED REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Livingston & Bro. 50 bbls refined to E. A. Hibbs, Phila.

Livingston & Bro. 122 bbls refined to Tate, Miller & Co., Baltimore.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, January 13, 12 M.—Market for crude and refined strong; we quote bulk crude at 13¾@14c; refined 24¼@24¾c.

3 P. M.—Market for bulk crude firm at 14c; no sales reported; crude in bbls 17¾@17½c; refined firm at 24¼@24½c; no sales reported; sales rumored at 24¾c buyers option; first half 30c bid.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c; refined: January 23½@23¾; February 23¾@24; March 24c; April 24¼c; May 24½@25c; June 25¾c.

5 P. M.—Crude 13¾@13¾c; refined: Jan. 23¾c bid; Feb. 23¾c bid; March 24c bid; April 24¼c bid; May 25c bid.

OIL CITY, January 13, 11:30 A. P.—Lower Creek $3.90@4.05; Oil City $2.30@4.15. Market firm. Weather cloudy and cool.

TITUSVILLE, January 13, 11:45.—Market quiet with not so firm a feeling; 50 cents better than yesterday, but figures remain about the same. $3.50@3.65. Weather cloudy and warm.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 13, 1871. }

There has again been a quiet inquiry for crude iron this week, and while the sales are not large, there has been a fair volume of business not withstanding; we have in the aggregate sales of over four thousand tons reported, and there are always some operations that are not reported, some commission men that decline, for reasons best known to themselves, to make their sales public. In regard to the general tone of the market, there is not much change, as compared with last week, though if anything the feeling on the part of holders is a shade stronger. The receipts of both eastern and western irons continue meagre; it is generally conceded that stocks here are very much reduced, and it is claimed that there is no accumulation at the furnaces; it is true most of the western furnaces are in blast, but it is alleged that the bulk of their product is being shipped to other markets, where prices are relatively higher than here, which to some extent, accounts for the comparatively light receipts at this place. The mills, as will be noted, are buying, though sparingly, just sufficiently to keep up mixtures; foundry men are also taking hold sparingly, restricting their purchases mainly to ten and twenty ton lots, and it is said that they are nearly all bare of stock.

In regard to manufactured iron, there is nothing particularly new or important. As is always the case, at this season of the year orders are coming in very slowly, but now that there is a prospect of an early resumption of navigation, hopes of an early improvement are entertained.

ANTHRACITE.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry		$35.00 4 mos
50	" No. 1	35.00 4 mos
20	" No. 1 Ex	36.00 4 mos
70	" No. 3 Ex. Forge	31.50 4 mos
50	" No. 3 Foundry	34.25 4 mos
70	" No. 3 Forge	31.00 4 mos
200	" Mettled Red Short	29.00 6 mos
100	" "Foundry Iron	34.50 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons Medium Gray		$30.00 4 mos
100	"	31.00 4 mos
100	" Neutral	31.00 6 mos
100	Red Short	31.00 5 mos
100	Gray Forge	31.00 6 mos
150	" Neutral	31.00 6 mos
500	Gray Forge to arrive	31.00 4 mos
100	Common Mottled to arrive	30.50 4 mos
110	" Medium Grey Forge	31.00 6 mos
200	"	31.00 6 mos
100	"	31.00 4 mos
100	" Common Close Forge	28.50 6 mos
200	Open Gray to arrive	31.00 4 mos
100	" Mottled to arrive	31.00 4 mos
100	" Gray Forge to arrive	31.00 4 mos
100	"	31.00 4 mos
800	"	31.00 4 mos

BLOOMS.

60 tons No 1 Juniata		$ 90 4 mos
20	" No 1	80 cash

YOUGHIOGENY COKE.

120 tons Neutral Forge	$31.00 6 mos

CHARCOAL IRON.

100 tons Red Short		$31.00 6 mos
200	" Neutral	31.00 6 mos

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Movement light and prices steady at previous figures.

WHEAT—On active speculative demand and prices higher at 11@1¼c for cash; No. 2 $1.14@1.16; seller January, $1.14@1.15¾; seller February closing firm at $1.15; $1.15¾ bid; seller February; No. 1 firm and quiet.

CORN—Firm; sales of No. 2 at 46@46¾c cash; 45¾@46c seller February; 46¾@47c seller March, and 52¾@53c seller May.

OATS—Trading exclusively speculative at 40¾@41c cash; seller February, 40c; seller April closing quiet at 40¾c seller cash.

RYE—Quiet and firm, closing at 77c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Closed at 77@78c.

HIGHWINES—Holders ask 85@86c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Firmer.

MESS PORK—Sales at $20.25@20.50 for cash; $20.50@21 seller March and closing seller for the month at $20.25@20.75 seller March.

LARD—Firm at 11¾c cash; 11¾c seller January and February.

CUT MEATS—Pickled hams, 12½c; shoulders, 9½c; short rib sides loose, 12½c; do clear, 12¾c; short clear sides, 13c; boxed green meats and shoulders, 9½c; hams, 11c.

CATTLE—Supply light at $5.75@6.50 for good to choice and $3@5.50 for fair to medium; the market closed dull.

HOGS—Sales at $6.15@6.50 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,157 bbls of flour; 39,861 bush. of wheat; 35,475 bush. of corn; 16,748 bush. of oats; 695 bush. of rye; 5,327 bush. of barley; 7,200 dressed hogs and 12,641 live.

SHIPMENTS—5,598 bush. of flour; 1,855 bush. of wheat; 3,644 dressed hogs and 1,218 live.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton, demand fair and market firm; middling upland 15½c; nominally unchanged and quiet. Flour—Superfine Western State, $5.50; Western State $5.75@6.50; common choice extra, $6.30@6.75; white wheat extra, $6.75@7.00; Southern, $6.50@7.00; St. Louis $6.30@8.25. Rye flour $4.60@5.50. Corn meal steady. Whisky steady, 92@93c. Wheat heavy but unsettled, old spring $1.30; new $1.20@1.; red amber $1.48@1.53; mixed spring $1.37; white Michigan, $1.54@1.55. Rye dull, but unchanged. Barley dull and nominal; Canada $1.05@1.10. Malt quiet. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No 2 mixed 79@80c. Oats dull but unchanged; Ohio 59@62c. Coffee steady; Rio 13½@15½c. Hay firm; $1.25 shipping; $1.50@1.60 retail. Hops unchanged. Molasses steady; New Orleans 65@74. Petroleum dull; crude 13½@13¾c; opened but closed dull. Sugar firmer at 9¾c for Cuba. Mess pork firmer at $19.50; new $20@20.25; prime $17@17.50; prime mess $19.75@20; February and March $20@20.25. Beef quiet at 10@11c for mess; extra do 12@13c. Beef dull at 29@30c; prime mess 32c; India 25@31c; middles firm and unchanged. Cut meats dull at 10@12½c for hams; shoulders 7¾@8c. Lard firm at 11@12c for prime steam; kettle dried 12@12c. January, February and March 12¾@12¾c. Butter 25@35c for western; State 30@35c. Cheese 12@16.

Latest.—Flour firm; 6,200 bbls for shipping. Wheat dull; new spring $1.46@1.47½; red amber $1.48@1.52. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; 59@61c. Corn dull; No 1 mixed 79c. Beef, pork and lard unchanged. Lard firm; 12½c. Eggs steady; fresh 32@34c, limed 29@32c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The market exhibits but little signs of animation, as it is rather too soon to operate, and besides the trade is possessed about the establishment of future prices. The indications are that prices generally will open higher, apart from certain cases of colored goods, which have fallen in price to correspond with other fabrics or the price of raw material. But much depends on the weather and the prolongation of the European war. The drought continues at the east, and the production is cut off to such a serious extent that the mills cannot run for want of water, the lakes, rivers and reservoirs being many places frozen nearly up. This drought has continued through the fall, and threatens us through the winter, and if early active trades should set the mills, could not supply the wants of trade and prices, many grades and textiles would advance. Agents and jobbers are already awake to this state of things, and are operating accordingly. The former selling and leading makes at value on delivering while the latter or at least leading operators are looking up all cheap lots available, and meanwhile the whole trade looking on quietly until season commences and necessity forces them to operate prices and rules, and quote uniform, unless repeat quotations.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Beeves: receipts only 320 head, making 3,400 this week; market slow; the cattle yesterday and to day were of inferior sort; prices unchanged; 200 fair to fine Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, to-day, at 8½c; 400 Michigan, 6¾ cwt, 8c. Sheep: receipts 4,900, including 2,300 for the week; market slow; prices a trifle easier, with many unsold; a car of the state sheep 4½c; a car of the Michigan sheep, 4¾c; 1,000 head to-day at 4½@5c. Hogs: receipts in pens or in transit this week, 3 cars; 1,000 at 7½@7½c, 3 cars western dressed 9½c; market unchanged. Cattle: market unfavorable, forcing heavy stocks of poultry on sale at low prices.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling upland 15½c. Flour firm; fancies $6.50@6.75; family $5.75@6.00; extra $5.25@5.50. Corn dull and declined, 2@3c. Clover seed dull but unchanged, $10.50@11. Pork buoyant, but unsettled; offerings light at $20.00. Lard excited and higher; steam 11¾c; kettle dried 12¾c asked; quiet and less offered. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 7½c; sides 9¾c for rib and 10¾c for clear asked. Bacon—Only a limited demand, but buoyant; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib sides 10½@11c; clear 11¼c; sugar cured hams 15c. Hogs opened dull, but closed active at $6.60. Whisky quiet, 86c.

St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour: low grades scarce and wanted; superfine winter $4.25@4.50; extra winter $4.65@4.75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.30@1.31. Corn better at 44@45c for mixed and yellow the other side the river. Oats quiet at 38@42c. Bulk Barley dull; No. 2 Spring at 85c. Provisions active and strong. Pork higher at $19.50@20; several sales of February and March at $20.50. Bulk meats, demand good at full prices; shoulders 7½c; sides, clear rib, 10c; do clear 10¾c. Bacon shoulders 9c; do sides, clear rib, 11c; do clear 12c.

Hogs—Lighter cold and packers buying freely at $6.20@6.50. Cattle dull.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Tobacco—Sales of 75 hhds at $5.50@6.75 for common to good leaf; $7@8 for low to medium leaf; market firm. Bagging dull. Hemp and flax 23c. Cotton weak; middling 13¾c. Flour firm; extra family $4.25. Oats in good demand. Other grain dull. Hogs quiet at $6.20@6.35. Provisions firm and active; mess pork $20.50. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12c; do clear 12c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10¾c; do clear 11c. Lard 12. Whiskey at 86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced. Amber Michigan $1.31; No 1 red winter at $1.33; No 2 do $1.29@1.30; No 1 do $1.19; No 1 amber Indiana $1.35. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 50¾c; low do 47½c; yellow do 51¾c; yellow do 52¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 45c; No 2 43½c; Michigan 44¾c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged at $5.95. Receipts hogs $7.10.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, January 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middlings 14¾@15c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour: an advance asked, but none established. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c. No. 1 $1.17; No. 2 $1.15½. Oats: No. 2 firm at 44c. Corn: No. 2 mixed firm and 50c asked. Rye: No. 1 steady at 75c. Barley: No. 2 unsettled at 78c. Mess pork held at $19.50. Dressed hogs firm at $7.00.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour: the demand good at full prices. Wheat, corn and oats firm and unchanged. Mess pork very firm at $21@21.50. Bacon more active; sides 11½c; clear rib 12½c; shoulders 10c; hams 16@16c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Indiana and Ohio $6.75@7.25. Wheat firm; Indiana $1.43@1.45; amber $1.51@1.52. Rye firm at 95c. Corn steady; yellow 56c; mixed western 54c. Oats firm and unchanged. Provisions firmer; mess pork $20@21. Crude petroleum 13@13¼c; refined 23¼c. Whiskey unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 red winter $1.30. Corn dull but unchanged and offered at 38c. Oats dull at 41c. Petroleum firm at 23c. Crude quiet, at $4.20@4.40.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1.37. Oats scarce and firm at 46c. Hogs steady at $6.15@7.20. Clover Seed dull and a shade lower at $5.90@6.00.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 13—33 bbls eggs, McHenry & Hood; 3 do do, H Rea jr; 3 do do, Pettit & Co; 10 do do, W H Graff & Co; 2 do do, A Kirkpatrick; 2 do do, Atwell, Lee & Co; 5 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 3 do h nuts, W D Cooper; 7 cans c oil, 2 do glycerine, Harris & Ewing; 50 tes lard, F Seiberts & Co; 10 tubs butter, 12 bbls d apples, W H Graff & Co; 11 bbls d apples, H Rea jr; 8 do do, M W Rankin & Bro; 2 bbls peaches, Meanor & Harper; 7 bbls spirits, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 5 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 3 bxs castings, L H Smith; 4 bxs fruit vases, J Woodwell & Co;

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

No more use for sleighs.

Ice cutters idle. Occupation gone.

Matrimonial market lively. Happy preachers.

Pleasant Valley cars without bells last night.

Ice will be plenty next year and correspondingly cheap.

Professor will be there to open the Opera House.

Mayor Brush was not troubled with criminal business yesterday.

Owing to the dullness of business Mayor Callow went to the Poor House yesterday.

The Last Will of the late James McAuley is highly commended by his friends.

Alderman Thomas, we learn, is confined to the house by severe attack of rheumatism.

Passenger railways receipts were small yesterday. Pedestrianating was preferred to riding.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Alderman Butler yesterday was investigating the late Lawrenceville fire. No new facts developed.

One hundred and twenty-five bushels of coal are reduced to ashes daily in heating the court house and jail.

Personal.—H. W. Gwinner and Samuel Carpenter, Esqrs., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were in the city yesterday.

A hearing will be had today in the case of Richard Roberts, charged with setting fire to the buildings in East Liberty some time ago.

The Funeral of Hon. John Covode takes place this afternoon at two o'clock, and attendance from this city will doubtless be large.

All news dealers keep the *Pittsburgh Real Estate Register*. It is the only real estate paper in Pennsylvania. Get it if you want to BUY, SELL, RENT or EXCHANGE any kind of property.

The Fourth Company of the Duquesne Grays are making liberal arrangements for a re-union and entertainment, to come off at Lafferty's Hall, in the 17th ward, on the evening of the 20th inst.

Personal.—We are pleased to note the fact that our esteemed friend, Dr. F. W. Heron, has recovered from his protracted illness, and is again at his office, No. 56 Federal st., Allegheny, where he may be found during his office hours.

Uncalled for Deposits.—The Dollar Savings Bank advertises to-day on our first page unclaimed deposits amounting to upwards of eighty-three thousand dollars. Examine it carefully, probably your grandmother is among the number.

Mary Becker made oath yesterday before Alderman Koenig against Mary Adams for assault and battery. The parties reside in the Ninth ward, and for the present the complainant unknown, Mary set upon and beat her. Warrant issued.

John Weaver, whose marriage to Mary Austin, under compulsion, we chronicled a few days since, was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Gripp, charging him with desertion and refusing to support her. Held for a hearing.

Meetings of the following committees occur:

Water—This (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

Road—On Monday at 2 P. M.

Street—On Monday at 7 P. M.

Survey—On Tuesday at 2 P. M.

Accident on Main Street.—Yesterday a man named Thomas Connor, a laborer, while engaged excavating a cellar for a house on Main street, Fifteenth ward, a mass of earth and stones gave way, falling upon and injuring him severely. He was taken to his home, near at hand, and his injuries dressed by Dr. Clark.

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The following are the letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 14, 1870.

Adelhold, Miss Celia, Saxonburgh, Pa., 3c.
Bevin, Mrs. Susan, Valley, Pa., 3c.
Bly & Co., D. J. & Z. S., New York, 6c.
Gilbert, Mrs. S. E., Reedsport, Pa., 3c.
King, Miss Anna, New Castle, Pa., 3c.
Kinkle, Rev. Jos., Council Bluffs, Iowa, 3c.
Kingsley, Miss Ella A. Jackson, Mich., 3c.
McCreery, J. R., Beaver, Pa., 3c.
Sheridan, Mrs. Thos., Worcester, Mass., 3c.
Taylor, Wm., Louisville, Ky., 3c.
Warren, E. J., Cleveland Ohio, 3c.

The Pilgrim.—A series of over fifty beautiful pictures, from the masters of the day, with music and singing illustrative of the words of Bunyan, will open at the Academy of Music, Thursday, January 19th. This great work of art has drawn crowded houses in every city where it has appeared, and received the highest endorsements from the pulpit and press. It charms the soul and delights the beholder. Let one of the most beautiful exhibitions for this in the greatest exhibition that has ever been their pleasure to unfold. It is not a panorama, but a series of paintings the like of which was never seen in this city.

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MEETING OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Report of Chief Engineer McElroy—Accidents at Fires during the Year—Number of Fires and Amounts of Losses and Insurance—Fire Alarm Superintendent Paisley—Report and Charges Against Assistant Engineer White.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock the Fire Commissioners assembled at their office on Fourth avenue. President Hays and Messrs. Finney, McElroy, Torley, Neeper and McKelvey were present.

President Hays called the Commissioners to order, remarking that a regular meeting had been called for Wednesday; but that, owing to the unavoidable absence of a majority of members, some of them absent at Harrisburg and some of them in attendance at the McAuley obsequies, no quorum could be got together. This was an adjourned meeting from Wednesday.

The minutes were partially read by the Secretary, Mr. Dodd, owing to their unusually voluminous, comprising, as they did, a record of all the proceedings in the Wormser-Myers investigation on motion of Mr. Finney. Further reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Finney then read a number of bills which had been approved by the Monthly Committee and moved that they be approved by the Board. Approved.

Mr. McElroy then read the report and recommendations of the Hose Committee with regard to certain hose purchased, on which the Committee had obtained a reduction of ten per cent.

The report of Chief Engineer McElroy was then read by Mr. Finney. Among the matters of a routine character detailed in the report of Chief McElroy stated that on the 6th of January he had appointed Assistant Engineers Slate from pay and duty for exhausting more, part at his office at ten o'clock A. M., and wait till his arrival.

Mr. Finney, at the conclusion of the report, moved that it be received and filed. Carried.

Mr. Finney then moved that the appointments which had been made by the Chief Engineer, as detailed in his report, should be confirmed. Carried.

The gentleman followed up the motion by another, authorizing warrants to be drawn for their salaries, as requested by Chief McElroy. Carried.

Mr. McElroy then read the report of the Monthly Committee in regard to repairing hose carriages. The report is convenant altogether with regard to details, and of no interest to the general public.

Mr. Finney read the draft of a supplement to the act establishing the Paid Fire Department. It contained some provisions making the resisting of the Chief and Assistant Engineers a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, and giving the Fire Department right of way to the exclusion of all vehicles, except those which carry the United States Mail.

Mr. Neeper moved that the draft be appear to act, as that it is to be sent to Harrisburgh to be enacted into a law. Carried.

The Secretary, Mr. Diehl, read a communication from the Eagle Steam Fire Company, of Trenton, New Jersey, to the effect that a delegation of some seventy members of that company, with their entire band, proposed paying the Pittsburgh firemen a visit if the latter were willing to extend to them the hospitalities reciprocally.

Mr. McElroy moved that the communication be received and filed.

Mr. Torley suggested that it would be well to inform the Eagle Company that Pittsburgh has now a paid fire department, and that the old voluntary hospitality is of course disused.

Mr. McElroy's views were re-enforced by Mr. Finney, who remarked that they had hardly enough fire plugs for a row, much less a procession under way, and that any outlay of the kind involved in responding to the overture in the letter would be out of the question.

The motion to receive and file Diehl, was authorized to write to the New Jersey Company, and make them acquainted with the facts of the case.

Mr. Finney moved that the report of Fire Alarm Superintendent Paisley be read, approved, and published in the annual report.

Mr. Neeper moved that the press representatives of the press present be accorded access to those portions of the Superintendent's report of general interest, which was suggested, were the summary of accidents and table No. 8, giving the number of fires during the year, the loss and insurance.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 20th of January, 1870, Mrs. Adams was suffocated at her husband's residence in Virginia alley.

June 28th, 1870, H. D. Foster was burnt to death at the large oil fire which occurred near the Monongahela House.

October 1st, W. M. Reed was killed by a falling wall at the fire at Messrs. Jones, Nimick & Co.'s Variety Works, on Diamond alley.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of fires each month, together with the loss and insurance:

1870.	Alarms.	Loss.	Insurance.
January	12	$ 5,520 00	$ 600 00
February	17	18,300 00	9,300 00
March	7	100 00	
April	14	44,040 00	8,850 00
May	8	4,450 00	4,300 00
June	18	492,995 00	174,350 00
July	18	45,175 00	27,750 00
August	8	155 00	
September	5	3,400 00	1,500 00
October	11	113,495 00	83,100 00
November	15	5,495 00	2,825 00
December	25	15,770 00	8,500 00
Total	198	$751,493 00	$330,955 00

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS BURNED.

Manufacturing establishments and mills	24
Oil refineries and oil stills	27
Stores and offices	32
Stables and sheds	15
Dwellings	43
Saloons and eating houses	8
Car tanks	4
Butcher	1
Board yards	3
Dry kilns and drying sheds	4
Hotels	1

OTHER DETAILS.

There is now in operation sixty-five miles of Fire Alarm Telegraph wire, sixty-three signal boxes, three magneto-electric striking machines and twelve engines in use gongs.

THE WHITE INVESTIGATION.

At this stage, Mr. M'Elroy preferred his charges against Assistant White. He stated that Mr. White had refused to obey orders, and that he had in consequence suspended him. He complained that the Assistant had used abusive language to him. He called Mr. Superintendent Paisley to substantiate it. That gentleman testified to the fact that a misunderstanding had taken place between the chief and his subordinate. This was corroborated by Mr. Busby. In his defence, Assistant White said that he should had no objection to reporting at ten o'clock but had a decided objection to waiting for the appearance of the Chief. He called Mr. Christie Magee to prove that he had been constant in his attendance at the office.

Mr. Christie Magee, who said they had heard statements and counter-statements, and that the whole matter was now to be acted upon. He should vote for Mr. White at two P. M., when he hoped all would be present.

Mr. William Diehl tendered his resignation, and Alderman Wm. B. Neeper was unanimously elected secretary.

Adjourned.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—Sewer Matters—Finances—The Bill Posters—The New Appropriations.

Last night an adjourned meeting of East Birmingham Councils was held in the Walton Engine House.

Present—Messrs. Hahn, Haberman, Ihmsen, N. Jones, Larkins, Wharton, and Burgess Jones.

Minutes approved.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Sewer Assessment reported, recommending that the claim of Mr. Hastings for building Eighteenth st. sewer be paid. Report accepted and filed, and on motion of Mr. Haberman, the Treasurer was instructed to issue bonds for the payment of the claim, bearing five per cent. interest, and also for the building of the lateral sewers—bonds to be redeemed at the pleasure of borough authorities as soon as the sewer assessments were collected.

An ordinance was presented, granting Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway right of way over Sarah street for either single or double tracks. Laid over.

Mr. Haberman, from the Special Committee, offered several sections of an ordinance regulating private connections with main sewers, and requested that the committee be continued. Request granted.

Mr. Haberman, from the Finance Committee, reported recommending the payment of Mr. Patterson's bill. Warrant granted.

A warrant was also ordered for the payment of several bills for gas lights and printing.

An ordinance fixing a rate of licenses for bill posters was read and laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Jones, after a lengthy discussion, moved that the assessments for street crossing on Twentieth street be held under consideration until the next meeting.

Mr. Jones suggested that the Finance Committee make the new appropriations as soon as possible as the old ones had been exhausted.

The Burgess suggested that an appropriation be made in favor of the Hose Company. Adjourned.

German Savings Bank

One of the most prosperous institutions of the character in the county is the German Savings Bank, Allegheny. Business was commenced less than three years ago, and in that time it has increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to erect a new bank building—a need which has been fully met by the construction of an elegant stone front building on Ohio street, facing West street, known edged in all the modern and most substantial and complete specimens of architecture in the city. It was opened privately and "by the books" in characterizing the success of the bank as "wonderful, as is seen in its large dividends, declared annually. The bank is officered by gentlemen of honor, whose business qualifications and propriety of character are as familiar as their names. The last annual election occurred on Tuesday, at which the following Board for 1871 was chosen: Messrs. Adam Weise, H. McNeil, S. H. Voegtly, Jacob Kopp, G. Faas, L. Water, G. Oberschaffer. Hespenheide. As a sound and reliable institution, we are glad to note the success of the "German."

Distressing Accident.

Mr. John Douglas, a young man employed in the saw-mill of Messrs. Ritchie & Finkbine, in the First ward, Allegheny, met with a sad accident yesterday, while engaged at work on a lath machine, to which was attached a circular saw. By some unaccountable movement his left leg was thrown against the saw while it was revolving swiftly, and a terrible gash was inflicted, cutting into the fleshy part of the limb above the knee, and completely severing the bone in two. The wounded man was conveyed, in great agony, to his home on Belmont street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, where his limb was dressed with great care by the physician. It is the opinion of the latter that the leg can be saved, and made to knit together again, but the unfortunate man will be rendered a cripple for life. He is unmarried.

Homes for the People.

No doubt many of our readers are contemplating an investment in the Homestead building enterprise of the co-operative *Life Insurance Company*. We would remind all such, whether large or small capitalists, that stock subscribers, after the 20th inst., cannot be voted at the coming election, which takes place on the 28th of February. And, also, that further subscriptions may be received after that day.

In the meantime, those who cannot at once make up their minds as to how much of the stock they would like to take, had better take our advice, and secure a few shares while they may. There can be no reasonable doubt but that this will prove the most successful as well as the most profitable corporation ever established in this city, and we hope the stock will be widely diffused among the people.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL UNION.

Fifth Day.

The Convention met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved Mr. Norton, of New York, moved that the Constitution be amended by inserting the words "Bricklayers, plasters and masons of the United States." Discussion deferred until after dinner.

Mr. Nott, of Md., from the Committee on Constitution, reported that the committee had nothing to report further than the addition of section eight to article twelve of the Constitution as follows:

That, where there are two or more unions existing in any States, towns or vicinities, each union shall be requested to elect two delegates, whose duties shall be to establish a uniform rate of wages, together with rules and regulations under which to work in harmony; their action subject to the approval of judiciary of the National Union, acting under the Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. Newton proposed a vote of thanks to Unions No. 2 and 3, of Pittsburgh, for the entertainment given them at Lafayette Hall, and during their stay in the city, and to the Pittsburgh Press for the courtesies extended to them during their sessions. Adopted.

After disposing of some routine business the Convention took recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock and proceeded to ballot for the next place of holding the National Convention. Quite a number of places were named, and after two ballots the President announced that Albany, N. Y., having received the largest number of votes would be the place.

The election of deputies for each local union was then entered into, with the following result: Martin Ahrnbrust, No. 1, Wisconsin; Eddy Fairchild, No. 2, Ohio; William Cosport, No. 26, New York; Joseph Doody, No. 3, New York; A. M. Bell, No. 14, Binghamton, New Jersey; Henry W. Nichols, No. 3, New Jersey; W. R. Holder, No. 11, Morristown, New York; A. H. Bigelow, No. 19, New York; Michael Hasick, No. 3, Pennsylvania.

The address of each of the deputies elect was taken by the Secretary at the suggestion of the Chairman.

At 3:30 o'clock the Convention went into secret session, at the conclusion of which Mr. Browning moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at Albany, N. Y., on the second Monday of January 1872.

After transacting some further business of importance to the organization only the Convention finally adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, January 13.—This morning in the case of the First National Bank, of Meadville, vs. the Pittsburgh and Forest county Lumber Company, which was taken up on Wednesday, plaintiff took a voluntary non-suit, and the jury was discharged.

The cases on the new list will be taken up on Monday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, January 13.—Rachel Kenney and Amanda Douglass, colored, charged with feloniously cutting Ellen Williams, also colored, at the "Shoo Fly House," on Christmas last, were acquitted of felony, but found guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding Ellen. The Court sentenced Rachel to eighteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and Amanda to fifteen months.

John Thomas was charged with committing a felonious assault and battery upon Joseph Smith. The parties were both colored, and had a quarrel in the street on Saturday last, they met at the corner of Sandusky and Henlock streets, Allegheny, where the difficulty was renewed. In the melee Smith was felled, and then Thomas ran into his house near by, secured a razor, and then returned to the scene of the conflict. The fight was renewed, and during its continuance Thomas cut Smith with the razor, inflicting a severe wound. The jury found the defendant guilty, but not guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor.

Robert Cromwell and David Cromwell were indicted for fraudulently secreting property. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the costs to be paid by the defendants and M. Harrahan, the prosecutor.

M. Stadfield was indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, Charles Barry appearing as prosecutrix. It was alleged that the defendant had visited the house of the house of the prosecutrix near Soho, and carried off all the household goods, clothing, etc., she being in jail at the time. The defence claimed that the goods had been purchased from the husband of the prosecutrix, and that they had been removed with his assistance. Jury out.

Next Stadfield was put on trial for assault and battery—circumstances arising out of the case reported as above. The defendant withdrew the plea of guilty entered on one of *nolle contendre*. His Honor imposed a fine of $10 dollars and costs.

The case of Callaghan O'Brien vs. Cornelius O'Brien, for assault and battery, was next called up. Complainant withdrew the charge, which was alleged to have occurred having been a soldier, and borne a good character heretofore.

His Honor then discharged the jurors, and expressed his thanks for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

A new panel will be called on Monday.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 13, 1871.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	30.54	30.42	30.48
Change since last report	09	12	06
Thermometer	37°	45°	45°
Change in last 24 hours	15°	1°	2°
Direction of wind	N.E.	S.W.	E.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	7	25	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0	1	0
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	2	5	1
Amount of cloud	8	9	2
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather			

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decreases being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle; C, brisk; D, brisk and brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ¾ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to entirely covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The thermometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

Serious Accident.

Mr. Alexander Park, a resident of the First Ward, Allegheny, while engaged yesterday with other workmen in launching a barge from the yard attached to the saw mill of Mr. Wm. Dilworth, in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, met with a serious accident which may result in the loss of his life. While the men were under the barge engaged in knocking away the stays and blocks supporting it, though some unknown cause it gave a sudden lurch, sufficient to knock the workmen supporting blocks at once and fell with all its weight on Mr. Park's breast. The other workmen, strange to say, escaped without injury, and immediately set to work to extricate their fellow-workman. In a few minutes this was done, but life appeared to have departed. In this state he was conveyed to his home, and on examination by the physician it was found that his breast was crushed in, that many of his ribs were broken, and that he was otherwise severely injured internally. The physician in attendance, however, entertains hopes of his recovery.

Comfort and Happiness.

Every man wants to spend his life happily. To achieve this he must obey certain rules. One of these is contained in the fact that a man must be comfortable physically as well as mentally, to be happy. Hence he should study physical comfort as far as possible. We know of no more certain method of gaining the desired end than by arraying himself in one of those nobby, neat and very comfortable suits of clothing which alone could be had at Urling Pollock & Co.'s, southeast corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Try it.

The Continental, for merchants dining down town is pre-eminently the restaurant—attentive waiters and clean table arrangements, abundance of food and well cooked, combine the best of reasons, and thus a means of saving time. The Continental, on Fifth avenue, is worthy the patronage of business men who should visit it when they do at home. Drop in today and try it.

TARASCON.

The Infancy of Our City—Ship Building in the Days of Yore—A Name Not to Be Forgotten—A Very Proper Suggestion.

An appreciated correspondent sends us the following very interesting historical sketch, which must prove entertaining reading matter to our business citizens:

"The Tarascon, which left Louisville Tuesday, returned Thursday, on account of a gorge at Blue River, and for several miles below."

The above announcement appears in the river column of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of Jan. 9.

Historical or traditional recollection has induced some admirer of distinguished men to confer celebrity upon a name that eminently deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by the people in all the country tributary to the Mississippi, and by none more than the citizens of Pittsburgh.

The "Tarascon" was not built and owned in this city. Strange as it may appear, credit is due to a resident of some other locality, for rescuing from obscurity the name of John A. Tarascon, a distinguished son and adopted of Pittsburgh, and pioneer in the commerce and navigation of our Western rivers.

Mr. Tarascon was a brother of Louis Anastasius Tarascon, a very wealthy and enterprising French merchant of Philadelphia, who conceived the idea of establishing commercial relations between the wild frontiers bordering on our Western rivers and his native country.

In 1799 he sent two of his clerks, Charles Brugiere and James Berthoud, to explore the course of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and report upon the practicability of fitting out and sending ships, from Pittsburgh to the West Indies and Europe. Brugiere returned to Philadelphia and reported favorably, and Mr. Tarascon associated them and his brother John Anthony, with himself, under the firm of Tarascon, Brothers, James Berthoud & Company, and immediately established in Pittsburgh, a wholesale and retail store and ship chandlery, and ship building and rigging mill and loft, an anchor smith shop, a block manufactory, and in short everything necessary to the equipment of ships. The first year, 1801, they built the schooner Amity, of 120 tons, and the ship Pittsburgh, of 250 tons, and sent the former, loaded with flour, to St. Thomas, and the other, also with flour, to Philadelphia, from whence they sent them to Bordeaux, and brought back a cargo of wine, brandy, and other French goods, part of which they sent here in wagons at a carriage of from $3 to eight cents per pound. In 1802 they built the brig Narino, of 250 tons; in 1803 they built the ship Louisiana, of 300 tons, and in 1804, the ship Western Trader, of 400 tons. These facts are recorded in the *American Pioneer*, a publication issued by the Logan Historical Society, of Chillicothe, Ohio, in the year 1842. The authority on which they are given is credited to the late Mr. Anthony Beelen, a distinguished merchant of Pittsburgh, during a period covering the first half of this century.

According to the files of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, for the years above mentioned, we find therein the advertisements of the Messrs. Tarascon in question, often repeated, and from their merits and extent of their business, (in quite an imposing typographical manner,) as conducted "at their store on the southwest corner of Water and Market streets," in this city. In connection with the incidents mentioned by Mr. Beelen, these advertisements indicate great energy and ability on the part of Mr. Tarascon, who, doubtless, extended his business in a ratio with the size of his ships, and the extent of the trade carried on, until the last, which was more than three times as large as the first.

Of the present, and every few, of our present population, have ever heard of Mr. Tarascon. In this particular, our portion of the "Republic" may be said to be "ungrateful." The memorials of the degree of remembrance and veneration, for the leaders in the early enterprises that braved the difficulties, dangers and hardships necessary to the execution in the wilds of our country. In this respect, our western friends excel in their devotion to the memories of early explorers, navigators, and founders, such as La Salle, Le Sueur, De Claire, Henepin, Du Buque, La Salle, Marquette and others; names that are conferred upon counties, towns, lakes, rivers, steamboats, etc., all over the western States.

And while on this subject we venture to suggest, that in view of the valuable services due to our citizens and to the steamboatmen on our rivers, that the name of John A. Tarascon should be commemorated by the erection of a substantial monument on the point of land immediately at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny, where, as the Beelen's narrative would afford an appropriate inscription for it and perpetuate an event and a name fraught with so much interest in the history of commerce and navigation on our Western rivers. ALLEGHENY.

Elizabeth, Pa.

It is stated in the recent presentment of the Grand Jury in this, Allegheny county, that the public are in a measure often at fault in not exercising their privilege as citizens, and remonstrating against the granting of licenses to the drinking houses, well-known to be entirely unnecessary.

We desire to put it more pointed, that we have endeavored to exercise the aforesaid privilege, and have been represented by good simple remedies act specially when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the true *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold everywhere.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George H. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. 11

Gents' Cloth Shirts, gents' flannel shirts, gents' fine white shirts, a fine assortment at the very lowest prices, at the new stand stock-taking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN, & CO.

Canary birds and cages at John R. & A. Murdochs, Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

Stuffed Birds, at John R. & A. Murdoch's 112 Smithfield street.

At the very lowest prices ladies, gents and childrens merino under wear, at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN, & CO.

If you want to buy a home, get the *Pittsburgh Real Estate Register.* All news dealers keep it.

At the very lowest prices a great variety of goods at the new stand stock and store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. JOHN DEGELMAN, & CO.

At the very lowest prices ladies' and children fancy wool hose, mittens, scarfs &c., a great variety of woolen goods at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. JOHN DEGELMAN, & CO.

Persons out of business will find it to their interest to consult the *Pittsburgh Real Estate Register.* Ask for it at your news dealer.

"When in the course of human events," it became necessary for a man to refresh, to cheer, to strengthen himself by a hearty plateful and elegant repast, then it behooves him a freeman, and a lover of the delicacies in c